NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

10c

Royal Oak, Michigan | April 14, 1941 | Subscription: Three Dollars Per Year

GOVERNMENT MAY TAKE OVER PLANTS

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Hitler Calls Ship Grab 'Gangsterism'; Eludes War Bait

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Discuss Economic Parity Between Canada and U. S.

They Don't Dare Smear General Wood of 'America First'

COMMENT ON WORLD EVENTS ★ GRIFFIN vs. CHURCHILL ★ SIX-YEAR PLAN FOR UNITED STATES

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Dinner Chat

A Mass for Peace

"I HAVE just returned from St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, 5th and Girard Ave., where in a high mass a petition for peace was offered by that lovable and humble servant of God, the Rev. Father Braun," writes a Philadelphia correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine.

"Lovers of peace were well represented in the attendance there," the good lady goes on. "No single space in the long altar rail was vacant when the tinkle of a little silver bell signalled the approach of the Consecrated Host for Holy Communion.

"High above the white tabernacle, the figure of Christ crucified looked down at the petitioners for peace, seeming as if to share with them the knowledge that another crucifixion is at hand: that a universal test of sacrificial obedience might be exacted . . .

"To see these people thus publicly united was a lasting inspiration . . . If God does not see fit to grant their prayer for peace, it will be only because men are not yet fit to receive so great a blessing.

"One closing thought I should like to leave, and it is from the Gospel which Father Braun read to us after the Mass — *'The testimony of true men is true.'*

"What a wealth of wisdom is contained in that line!"

Peace Power Of the Pulpit

THERE are only two powers that can keep the United States out of war:

"The power of the pulpit, and

"The power of public opinion!"

This was the challenge of the Rev. Dr. Edward Lodge Curran, president of the International Catholic Truth Society, and chaplain for Kings County of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, speaking recently on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Irish Martyrs of the Easter Rebellion of 1916.

"Every pulpit in this land should ring with the gospel of peace," said Father Curran.

"Every pulpit in this land should denounce the effort of the war-mongering propagandists and war-minded statesmen to plunge us into war.

"Every pulpit in this land should preach the moral aspects of war and save our people from the moral, social, economic and political evils which our nation will suffer if the war party in Washington becomes successful...

"I agree with Col. Charles Lindbergh on the necessity of holding public mass meetings everywhere throughout the country," said Dr. Curran.

"I have spoken for peace throughout New England, the Middle Atlantic and the Middle Western States.

"Everywhere the people want peace.

"Through public mass meetings they may be able to express their desires and through enrollment in our National Poll for Peace they will be able to exercise legitimate American influence upon their so-called representatives in Washington for the cause of peace."

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just living annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Control of private property for public good.
Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a Government-owned Central Bank.
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of Government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with Government's chief concern for the poor.

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Vol. 7 **April 14, 1941** **No. 15**

For Pete's Sake— How About That Coupon?

HELLO, FOLKS:

Well, here it is at las', eh? Easter Monday — 'n I'll bet it seems good t' y' folks who've reely kept th' rools 'n reg'lashuns f'r Lent these past forty days. I wuddn't be a bit s'prised but what I c'n guess who's the happiest 'bout it — in fakt, I don't hafta guess — I know. Haven't I got Mother Coughlin 'n Mary's word f'r it that they don't wanna look annuther egg 'r fish in th' face til — well, till Friday, ennyway. They say ther're just *so* menny things y' can do with an egg 'n a leg uv fish 'n that's all, 'n I guess they should know more 'bout that than us men folks, so we'll take their word f'r it.

They said if it kept up much longer they were gonna pull a strike themselves 'n let th' men take over th' cookin' departmunt. That's what we're gonna be up against, it looks like, if somethin' 'r somebuddy doesn't do somethin' 'bout these strikes 'round Detroit that're breakin' out like a bad case uv th' meezuls. If they start invadin' th' homes, what will we do? But I think Mary 'n Mother were only foolin'. Wimmen're like that sometimes — they like t' let us menfolks know jus' how much they do f'r us 'n how hard it is 'n all that sort uv stuff. I guess they do work hard t' pleeze us, at that, 'n we sorta take it f'r granted. It seems that's th' part that hurts.

' ' '

Talkin' 'bout strikes reminds me — are you, my friends, pullin' one on me 'n SOCIAL JUSTICE? Golly, I'm reely worried, 'n I'm not alone, I c'n tell ya. 'N here I was, feelin' kinda like all was pretty well with my littul world, when this bad news walked up t' me. Now, mos' peepul wouldn't call it bad news t' have a blond charmer like May Schulte walk up 'n start a konversashun, 'n ushully even I don't. 'Scuse th' word "even," May, I don't meen it like it looks in print.

It was one day las' week, t' be egzakt, las' Wednesday, when I dropped in t' see th' girls 'n to have me a littul look-see f'r myself, 'n uv kourse, I hadda see May 'n get th' reports on th' state of affairs. Now, ordunarily, she greets ev'rybuddy with a millyun dollar smile 'n some bright, gay word, but that day she looked mighty seryus. 'Course that didn't stop me from bein' my ushul cheery self (who was it said ignerunce is bliss, 'tis folly t' be wise?). Those ol' fellas knew their stuff, all right, all right.

Well, t' get back t' th' subjekt, there she was with all th' dope 'bout our cirkulashun — expirashuns, renooal subskripshuns, new ones, cansullashuns, 'n so on. 'N she didn't look enny too happy 'bout th' whole thing. Y' see, SOCIAL JUSTICE was born in March 'n uv course we got most uv our subskripshuns in that month 'n in April, too, so natchurly most uv 'em run out, 'r expire in March 'n April. It's durin' those months that th' offuce forse works so hard t' get out those letters y've all been gettin' tellin' y' that y'r subskripshun has expired 'n that we like awful well t' have th' pleshure uv puttin' y'r name back on th' mailin' list f'r annuther year 'r six months, 'r even f'r less time if y' just can't manuge gettin' th' money t'gether f'r a full year.

Well, May is awfully disappointed because so menny uv our ol' frien's haven't paid enny attenshun t' our letters 'n y' c'n jus' eemajun how I feel, too. Here I am, s'posed t' be a go-getter, a hum-dinger uv a circulashun manajer 'n look at th' results. It's results that kount, as May ses, 'n she's right.

Now, jus' what's rong? Aren't y' pleezed with our magazine?

' ' '

'Course, I reelize that we aren't printin' very plezunt itums these days, but who can, 'n be honest? There reely isn't ennything plezunt happenin' in th' world t'day, is there?

War, destrukshun, taxus, all our boys bein' takin' from their good homes 'n put in ol' kamps f'r a year, maybe more, they say — strikes in th' fakteries 'n fellow-laberers crackin' each other over th' head 'n haf killin' each other on akkount uv diffrunces uv opinyun 'bout unions 'n things, riots 'n things that make y' shudder even t' think about. Such a litny of woe as y' hear over th' radios 'n read in the papers ev'ry day!

SOCIAL JUSTICE did a pretty good job uv warnin' its reeders 'bout all uv it 'n tol' them how t' 'void a lot uv th' trubble, didn't it?

Even 'fore I was born — Pal tol' me — SOCIAL JUSTICE tol' th' trooth 'bout th' C.I.O. 'n 'bout how there would be an "M"-Day 'n how there would be riots, 'n strikes, espeshully in Detroit. We warned 'bout how th' Governmunt'd hafta step in 'n take things over on akkount uv th' labor disputes — 'n it's happenin' right here under our very noses, isn't it?

Oh, I could go on 'n on — I'm all wound up 'n steemed up over ev'rythin', but the editor allows me only so much room each week t' have my say, 'n I'm over that now.

' ' '

But, troothfully, folks, doncha think SOCIAL JUSTICE'S delivered th' goods, so t' speek, ever since its first edishun, 'n dontcha think y've learned t' see behind th' kurtun t' see ahead because uv th' enlitenin' artikuls appearin' in it each week?

Now if y' haven't, I wouldn't want y' t' spend three cents let alone three dollars f'r annuther copy. 'Cause if y' don't 'preshiate it 'n learn from it, it'd be a waste uv time 'n money. But if y' do feel that SOCIAL JUSTICE has been uv some servuse t' y', dontcha think y' should renoo? Things 're beginnin' t' pop in these dear United States uv ours, 'n y'r gonna hafta make importunt desishuns on importunt matters. If y'r not wised up t' a lot uv things — 'n y' can't be unless y' read SOCIAL JUSTICE, I'm tellin' ya — our record proves it — y're apt t' find y'rselves makin' some awful mistakes.

Well, my frien's, I'll not say enny more t'day. But it'll make me jus' 'bout th' happiest puppy in th' world if y'll use this poo littul neglektud subskripshun koo pon that follows me 'round eacl week 'n send in y'r renooal. If y have already done so, it would b nice if y'd try t' get a new reade

It's up t' you, folks — y' eithe "strike" me out 'r hit a home ru 'n keep me in th' game. I'd kind like t' stay in. — Pete

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Comment

The Ford Strike

THE Battle of the River Rouge is on.

Eighty-five thousand Ford workers are idle.

Henry Ford's purring machinery is idle.

Why?

Because the man who built the greatest industrial plant in the world has been, is, and will be, a firm believer in running his own plant as he sees fit.

What about that principle?

It smacks of ultra individualism.

If all industrialists were saints, there would be no quarrel with that principle.

If fifty per cent of the industrialists were saints, there would be no quarrel with it.

Unfortunately, industry was greedy in many instances, thereby concentrating much of the wealth in the hands of the owners; thereby failing to divide much of the wealth into the hands of the workers.

Granted that Mr. Ford is a saint — an industrial saint — he is out of step with the trend of the day when he endeavors to run his plant by the out-moded principle related to individualism.

Being an industrialist, he must submit to the restrictions which this civilization deems necessary to impose upon industrialists.

Being an industrialist, he must submit to the penalties which industry as a whole has invited upon itself.

* * *

But there is another side to the question — the union side.

While Christian sociologists stand pat in supporting the theory of unions, all these sociologists are not ready to applaud any union simply because it is a union.

Why?

Because a union is no better than its leaders and their objectives.

The advertised principles of a union can be only so much candy used to coat the pill; can be only the worm which hides the hook.

The writer of this comment was intimate with the birth and progress of the U.A.W. — the motor branch of the C.I.O.

Homer Martin, in those days, was the president of the U.A.W. — the nominal president, if you please.

The real president — claiming no such title — was a gifted attorney whose decisions, for the most part, Mr. Martin accepted.

Came a day when Mr. Martin defied the C.I.O. because it persisted in sending Communistic organizers into Michigan; because it persisted in defending the Communists within its ranks.

And Homer Martin and his attorney were forced to withdraw from the C.I.O.

Then Mr. R. J. Thomas was elected as president of the U.A.W.-C.I.O.

Without disparaging Mr. Thomas, we esteem him to be a very mediocre man; and his education is remarkable — when one considers his lack of it.

Most informed persons know that Mr. Thomas is the nominal president of the U.A.W.-C.I.O., and that Mr. Maurice Sugar, on whom the tag of "Communist" was pinned in the courts by his brother-in-law, Mr. Davidow, is the brain president.

* * *

Maurice Sugar and the U.A.W.-C.I.O. will wring some kind of a victory from the Ford Corporation.

It will be victory, on the face of it, for the U.A.W.-C.I.O.

It will be a victory, on the face of it, for the hundreds of thousands of good, plain — but misinformed — men who belong to the U.A.W.-C.I.O.

It will be a victory, on the face of it, for all the clerics and laity who supported the U.A.W.-C.I.O.

On the face of it!

Underneath, it will be a victory for Maurice Sugar — and for Karl Marx.

This will not be evident today, or tomorrow.

This will not be evident until many months will have passed.

Then, the stooges — the Thomases, etc., etc. — will have been shelved comfortably.

Then, the real leaders will emerge fearlessly.

Then, industry, instead of being unionized, will be nationalized.

Then, industrial workers will be harnessed to their jobs at a fixed rate of pay.

Then, their leaders will rise to power in the Government of the United States, which they hope to capture.

All in all, the Battle of River Rouge is a case of "Heads I win; tails you lose" — for Marxism.

America asked for it. America will not whimper when she gets it.

It's a battle which should not have been fought, had industry in general, when it had an opportunity, been more social and Christian in its policies and practices.

Our task now is to unscramble the egg cooked by greedy industry, exploited labor, materialistic Marxists and sleepy-head Christians.

Sure, we can do it!

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New Attitude On Strikes

"MILLIONS of young men have been inducted into the peace-time conscripted army.

"Their pay is approximately $31 a month.

"These young men dare not say to their officers, *'Non Serviam!'*

"They dare not strike.

"On the other hand, our factories are filled with the same type of men, many of whom earn 40 and 50 dollars a week.

"Why should these latter be permitted to strike and get away with it?"

* * *

The above quotation represents a new attitude relative to strikes.

It is an attitude which, some say, soon will jell into a policy.

And the policy, soon, will crystallize into practice.

The factory workers do not believe this.

In fact, they have not believed any of the dour predictions related to the New Deal for the past six or seven years.

For a little while, the factory workers will continue to strike and win.

For a little while, they will enjoy their 50 or 60-dollar-a-week pay envelope.

They forget that they are the privileged ones in this nation dedicated to an all-out policy for national defense.

They forget that the 2-million soldiers bearing arms, equipped with tanks, machine guns and poison gas, are the underprivileged.

The former are the "haves"; the latter are the "have-nots."

According to "have-not" philosophy, the soldiers who are not privileged to strike will not hesitate to crack down, under command, on those who are privileged to strike, thereby bogging up national defense.

* * *

The above words do not, necessarily, represent the opinion of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine.

They are passed on to the workers of America just as they came into our editorial offices from the mouths of informed individuals who maintain that they know what they are talking about.

What price war?

Our war effort will certainly result in the regimentation of labor.

It happened in England.

It will happen here, even though Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt says that strikes in defense industries are not "treasonable."

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Comment

Ship Seizure— Hitler's Reply

F. D. R. was vacationing in Florida.

Seated on the poop deck of the *Potomac*, his eyes were fastened upon the fluttering folds of the Swastika unfurled from the mast of a neighboring German merchantman.

And so the old story of a red flag before a bull!

Coincidently, 66 German, Italian and Danish ships, tied up in American ports as a result of the war, were confiscated by the American Government through virtue of a *1917 War Statute* which touched upon the subject of sabotage.

And the sailors who manned these German and Italian ships were apprehended.

Many big-wigs at Washington were convinced that this most unfriendly gesture would force Hitler to declare war against the United States.

Senator Barkley — oftentimes the barking mouthpiece for the President — blurted out that the ship seizure was an "act of war."

Possibly, in private, Adolf Hitler also considered it so.

In public, he was too diplomatic, foreseeing the sequences which would follow his declaring war on the United States.

German citizens, for example, would be incarcerated; German propaganda would be halted, etc., etc.

Consequently, the adroit Mr. Hitler, remembering the hi-jacking days of Al Capone and his gangsters, was satisfied to have his spokesmen shout over the German radio: "The seizure of German and Italian ships was an act of gangsterism!"

And the German press headlined the word, "gangsterism," from the Dardanelles to the North Sea, indicating that F. D. R. had grown desperate as a result of his vacation.

The following day, one can imagine what headlines appeared on the streets of Berlin, Hamburg and Munich.

The Ford strike and the Allis-Chalmers strike counted casualties by the score.

Two Governors of two separate States admitted their impotency to cope with the situation.

"Civil War in America!"; "Labor in Revolt!"; "Defense Plans Halted!" These were German headlines.

A good newspaper man in Germany could use such headlines to bolster up the morale of the Axis forces, at the expense of muddling America.

Incidentally, the ship seizure *ukase* (which may have originated from the poop deck of the *Potomac)* defined for Mr. Roosevelt that all South America is not in his corner.

Did either Brazil or the Argentine — the most important republics in Latin America — co-operate in ship seizures?

P. S. They did not.

Economic Parity

RUMORS are rife relative to an economic parity being established between Canada and the United States.

In plain English, this means that the Canadian dollar will be accepted at *par* with the American dollar.

"To be or not to be, that is the question."

Granted that the tendency in the modern world is to consolidate small nations, or continental territories into unified economic spheres, it seems that, willy-nilly, Americans and Canadians should prepare themselves — as SOCIAL JUSTICE intimated months ago — for a consolidation and unification of their economic lives.

At the moment, it appears that some kind of a "United States of Europe" will emerge from the present conflict, for if this European United States will not be achieved by Hitler, it will be achieved by Stalin.

Come what may, Britain's age-old policy of "divide and rule" will no longer be acceptable to the devastated Europeans, who were used in times of peace for exploitive purposes and in times of war for cannon fodder, to sustain the so-called balance of power in favor of the British Empire.

Modern communications — the telegraph, the telephone, the radio and motorized vehicles, together with airplanes — all tend towards an European unification.

Modern economics — the lack of gold, the omnipresence of starvation — works in its favor.

Moral conditions — the decay of Christian influence in society and homes and the acceptance of Marxian materialism — are in its favor.

These are only a few elements which will suggest the building of an economic structure on our own continent able to contend and compete with the forthcoming European structure.

* * *

The *"Union Now"* theory, which is based on the union of the British Empire and the United States of America, may prove enticing to some planners.

However, the British Empire is too far-flung and too flimsy woven together to warrant any hope of its remaining intact following the present war.

For example, it will not be possible for Great Britain to retain India in serfdom, nor will it be sound to presuppose that South Africa will remain within the orbit of British influence indefinitely.

There are some who are of the opinion that Asia — including India — will fall into the Russian sphere.

Should this eventuate, there will be three definite spheres ready for immediate establishment — the Asiatic, the American and the European.

South Africa, South America and, possibly Australia and New Zealand — will become the prizes for the future and the new battle grounds. No one of them is capable of withstanding aggression from one of the above mentioned spheres. All will be prizes to be fought for in days to come.

* * *

Thus, economic parity between the United States and Canada is in the offing — as was known more than a year ago.

For our readers' information, we present some figures which may help in learning what American-Canadian economic unity will imply.

The amount of Canadian currency in circulation is, approximately, $333,250,000.

The Canadian national debt is, approximately, $4,192,000,000.

The total Canadian provincial debt is, approximately, $807,040,000.

And the Canadian population is, approximately, 12-million.

On the other hand, the amount of American currency in circulation is, approximately, $8-billion.

The American national debt is, approximately, $46-billion.

The total American States' debt is, approximately, $3-billion.

And the American population is, approximately, 130-million.

Using the above figures, there is more debt *per capita* in Canada than in the United States.

However, there is more circulation money *per capita* in the United States than there is in Canada.

It would seem that there would be some sacrifice on the part of Americans to accept Canada as a partner in a program of economic parity were one to look only at the foregoing financial figures.

However, no one knows to what extremes our own national debt will mount to five years hence. Many persons believe that our *per capita* obligations will equal those of the Canadians.

Aside from that, Canada possesses vast natural resources.

Canada is populated by a people who are definitely Christian in practice as well as in theory.

And, Canada, therefore, would seem to be able to contribute more per individual towards the union than abstract figures indicate.

No matter what eventuates, we come back to the theory that Europe is through with its internecine wars — at least for a time.

And, to the assumption that Europe, while populated by Christian people, will find itself under the domination of a Marxian philosophy.

Self-preservation might possibly be the keynote behind the theory of economic parity between Canada and the United States if one leans to the theory that our continent will be badgered by the European and Asiatic Marxists to the right and to the left of us.

Meanwhile, it shall be our job to rectify the industrial ills which beset us without falling into the chasm of a Marxian solution, else economic parity between Canada and the United States would only mean the creation of another competitor seeking world domination — another competitor for Hitler and Stalin.

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Comment

A Quick Look at the Week

War Is Nearer

MANY months ago Winston Churchill promised his people nothing but sacrifice, tears, toil and sweat.

Americans, too, will soon be sharing that fate.

The sacrifice, in the form of steeply increased taxes, already has begun. The others will follow as we proceed relentless on our way toward involvement in a war to preserve the British Empire.

Scarcely a week passes without some new sensational Government action drawing this country closer to embroilment in the European conflict.

Latest of these, a week ago, was the seizure of some 30 Italian and German merchant ships in American harbors, and the Government's immediate steps to prosecute the alien crews on charges of sabotage—i.e., damaging their own ships' machinery.

It is not unlikely that the Axis powers ordered such sabotage in the knowledge that the United States planned to take the ships into custody.

Lending some credence to this speculation was the fact that 36 Danish vessels also were seized, although no charges of suspected sabotage were made.

The British have been urging the United States to take this action in the hope that the seized ships could be given to them to bolster their diminishing merchant fleet.

Protests of the German and Italian governments were met with a statement by State Secretary Cordell Hull declaring the seizures "entirely justified and legal."

* * *

Legal or not, they constitute another piece in the war pattern being cut in Washington. They followed by four days the radio address of Col. William J. Donovan, in which the galloping war whooper-upper hinted strongly that the Administration soon may be forced to supply naval convoys for British war supplies.

"We have got to make up our minds what we are going to do about sinkings of British merchant ships," Donovan declared. "Are we going to deliver the goods?"

"Delivering the goods," all agree now, means furnishing armed naval convoys. When suggested by one as close to the President as Col. Donovan, little doubt remains that the idea is being entertained seriously. Perhaps Donovan's speech was an unofficial "feeler" put out to test public reaction and enlist support for such action.

* * *

On the diplomatic front, the Administration's encouragement of Yugoslavia in resisting Germany is another recent instance of jettisoning the *Monroe Doctrine* and our traditional George Washington policy of no foreign meddling.

* * *

Meanwhile the task of conditioning the public for war is proceeding with subtlely.

According to the *Chicago Tribune*, a Congressional subcommittee charged with the defense of the District of Columbia was considering a blackout of Washington, which—according to the sponsor of the plan, Congressman Jennings Randolph of West Virginia—would "not only serve to bring home to the people the importance of the defense effort but will give them a concept of what Britain is now taking night after night and how urgent it is to speed every measure for British aid."

The blackout, it was reported, would be as realistic as possible, with "planes roaring overhead, anti-aircraft guns barking and sirens wailing to simulate war conditions."

This according to General Albert L. Cox, commander of Washington's National Guard, would provide an "outlet" to citizens.

Why citizens require such an "outlet" is a mystery; but that a blackout demonstration would serve to drum up the war spirit is no mystery.

* * *

Warnings of how Americans will be affected financially by the Administration's intervention in Britain's war were issued recently by William L. Batt, member of the Defense Advisory Commission and assistant to William S. Knudsen, O.P.M. co-director.

He declared that the $7-billion appropriated for British aid is "only a drop in the bucket" compared with future expenditures.

That should be of prime interest to Americans, for the Census Bureau has reported that in 1940 — before the $7-billion was appropriated — taxes already consumed one-fifth of the national income.

However, to use a colloquialism, "we ain't seen nuthin' yet."

Declaring "we are in this war right up to our necks," Mr. Batt said, "we are in for a lot of hard work, and for a great deal of sacrifice. For if we really provide adequate aid to England, it will have to be on a very much larger scale than $7-billion.

"We must be prepared to give England what she needs in order to more than match the combined efforts of Germany and the occupied countries. And that is no part-time job.

"Germany is spending more than half her national income on armaments. To match her efforts even for the defense of this country alone, we would have to spend $100-billion."

How Americans can be expected to carry such a staggering burden is something neither the Administration, nor anyone else, can adequately explain.

With one-fifth of the national income already absorbed by taxes before all-out aid to Britain was undertaken, how much will be required to finance even a portion of Mr. Batt's $100-billion in the future?

The debt, obviously, cannot be paid by this or any other generation!

Road to Revolution

PEOPLE are "justly alarmed by the strikes that are sabotaging arms production but, while they are alarmed, they cannot rightly say that they are surprised," comments the *Chicago Daily Tribune*.

"What they are seeing they have seen often before. The participants in the disorders are the same and the methods upon which they rely for success are the same.

"The participants are Mr. Roosevelt's followers. They are using the weapons he placed in their hands in exchange for their votes. It seems to reasonable men that he must choose between his new and his old love, between his world crusade, with its great demands on industrial production, and his desire for social and economic change, promoted in part by violence that cripples production; but there is little evidence that he realizes that the choice is necessary.

"It may be that Mr. Roosevelt *has passed the time when he can make a free choice*. His past actions may have involved him too deeply. The Communists are in the forefront of the strikes . . .

"The C.I.O. needed trained revolutionaries for its violent campaign of organization, and the Communists whose aid it accepted are still in the C.I.O., wielding an influence far out of proportion to their numbers. Mr. Lewis and Mr. Murray may want to get rid of them, but cannot do so without wrecking their organization.

* * *

"The fellow travelers have Mr. Roosevelt in the same grip in which the Communists hold the C.I.O. They so permeate the departments of the Government where he has placed them that he cannot move without them, and they are unwilling to move with him to curb labor excesses. Mr. Roosevelt's Supreme Court dismisses strike riots as 'moments of animal exuberance.' Mr. Roosevelt's Mme. Perkins, the sponsor of Harry Bridges, must give her consent before the new mediation board may even attempt to settle a strike.

"These people and their allies of like mind outside the Government accept Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy because it fits into their plans for America. War, if it comes, will enable them to apply their blue print of the new society, which demands that the Government control everything and everybody.

"Few of them, however, are as frank as Herbert Agar, the Louisville editor, who urges the active participation of the United States in the war and acknowledges that 'the price of an all-out resistance to the Hitler revolution will be an all-out social and economic change at home.'

* * *

"The present strikes are something more than attempts to sabotage defense preparations, although that is the immediate object of the Communists who are conducting a good many of them. The strikes are political in character, aimed toward Communism by the Communists, but not unwelcome to the New Dealers, who see in them the opportunity to advance their peculiar brand of totalitarianism.

"The people who are alarmed by the present strikes may take cold comfort from the fact that they haven't seen anything yet.

"The present disorders are mild compared with what we may expect from the violent disarrangement of our economy which will be the inevitable aftermath of our active engagement in war.

"Mr. Agar is right. His 'all-out social and economic change' will be a social revolution that will destroy in America every institution of freedom that Mr. Roosevelt is urging us to preserve in Europe."

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Farewell to Honor!

STEP by step the peaceful people of America have been pushed towards the gateway leading to war.

Wicked men in high places—careless of truth—assured us that we would not send one soldier to die on foreign soil.

Wicked men in high places promised us that they would not lead our nation to participate in the blood bath of Europe.

Assurances and promises accepted by the gullible American public—as time will prove—were written on thin ice.

Assurances and promises are melting in the heat of ambition.

From the outset it was the hidden intention of the wicked men in high places to sacrifice our liberties, our wealth and our manhood in an attempt *to save a pot of gold;* in an attempt to preserve a worn-out economic system manipulated and regulated by the private coiners of money and credit.

God knows—and we, too, will know it soon—that Neville Chamberlain was right in his policy of "appeasement"; for he understood the rain of misery which was about to descend upon the exploited masses of Englishmen — exploited, defenseless civilian masses now huddled in tunnels dampened with tears of distress.

God knows that credulous Americans, leaning upon the solemn word spoken by wicked men in high places, were not willing to jeopardize their nation's peace.

Rapidly, in the short time of two years, we have moved from a bogus neutrality into a bogus war.

We are now in a war of all aid to Great Britain.

We are led to believe that Britain's cause is our cause.

We are ready to defend the theory that Britain's war is our war.

And at what cost?

At the cost of our national honor!

* * *

If Britain's war is our war, are we willing to pursue the hypocritical policy of not fighting it until the last Englishman is dead?

If Britain's war is our war, have we not enough honor to send our sons to shed their blood *on every battle front?*

Have we not enough honor to regiment our working men *on every factory front?*

Have we not enough honor to play our part as men should play it, rather than act the part of craven cowards who hide behind the barricade of dollars and rest secure 3,000 miles away?

Our national honor! Where is it?

Was it murdered in the halls of Congress by lying lips which unsheathed the sword of a poisoned tongue?

Was it murdered in the canyons of Wall Street, behind the desks where menial men still serve the god of gold?

Or, perchance, is honor murdered?

Decidedly, she lies prostrate, sprawled across the acres of our nation.

In days to come when historians' pens will not fear the violent reprisals administered by violent men, the proud spirit of America will be drenched with the stain of dishonor; there it will be written that we were willing to fight "our war" until the last Englishman was dead—fight it with dollars; fight it with lies; fight it with subterfuge; fight it with deceit; fight it full panoplied with the hypocrite's garments of peace draped about the drooping shoulders of a decadent regime of democracy.

* * *

Indeed, *this is not our war!*

Indeed, this is not the democracy we believed it to be.

Indeed, this is not the America that was carved out of a wilderness for peaceful pursuits by honest, God-fearing, truth-telling men more concerned with the welfare of their fellow citizens who had fled Europe to build a new nation under God, independent of age-old quarrels inflicted upon a divided mass of exploited Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, Austrians, Italians, Czechs, Slavs and other racials and nationals abroad.

Alas! Must we weep because honor is dead or, dare we expect that honor, crucified between the two thieves—one of gold and one of politics—can rise on some new Easter morn?

Can America rediscover itself?

Can mercenary America become merciful America, speaking out boldly against the minorities who are bent on continuing the slaughter of the innocents throughout the world.

Hedy Lamarr—Censorship!

HEDY LAMARR and a number of the most "beautiful" girls of Hollywood have been barred.

They can't serve in the new Army corps to be made up of famous artists who entertain soldiers in the camps.

Hard-boiled Army officers evidently fear Hedy's curves more than they do Hitler's bombs.

According to the *Boston Post* (April 1), "Mrs. Roosevelt recognizes the serious problem of keeping entertained within the Army reservation from one to two million men and eventually 10,000,000 men if Hitler is not defeated"—quoting Mr. Carleton Smith.

And this esteemed gentleman proceeds to advise us that Hedy and her sisters under the skin were barred because they are apt to excite the soldier boys emotionally, leaving them discontented nervous and out of sorts.

It's all right to bestir the sons and daughters in civilian life

But, in war days, Hedy is headed for the Hebrides now that we are engaged in the fun of peace-time conscription.

Possibly, ecclesiastics and laymen who campaigned against the unholiness of Hollywood several years ago had a reason.

So long, Hedy. We'll be seeing you—in Washington!

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Comment

Father Edmund A. Walsh, S.J. —"Die Is Cast"

"THE events of the last few days in the Balkans, and the reaction to them by the Government of the United States, demonstrates how completely the world revolution has modified our foreign policy.

"There is no turning back now, or faltering. By the *Lend-Lease Act,* and by the daily application of it to England, Greece, China and Yugoslavia, we have voluntarily identified our future with the success or failure of their cause. The penalty of defeat, on the other hand, would be such that we risk being reduced to a second or third rate power, granted the mentality and capacity for resentment in that hypothetical victor, aided and abetted by his allies, none of whom loves us. We would constitute the richest booty on the face of the earth. Make up your minds, therefore, for a superhuman effort."

The above words are attributed to Father Edmund A. Walsh, S. J.

It is regrettable that thousands of persons in public life did not foresee these conclusions, two years ago, when there was talk of revamping the *Neutrality Act.*

Very few persons—among them Father Coughlin — had the courage to point out then that the *Neutrality Act,* as modified by the present Administration, *was an inevitable step towards war and an invitation to the Axis powers and Josef Stalin to become our enduring enemies.*

Those who then scoffed at the idea of our becoming a partner in the anti-Axis campaign have little to be proud about.

In no small part are they responsible for the future sufferings to be endured by Americans.

SOCIAL JUSTICE agrees with Father Walsh that it is too late now to do anything about it. It was too late two years ago when clerics and others campaigned in behalf of the Roosevelt foreign policies.

Catholics and War

THE *San Francisco Monitor* (March 29) printed the following paragraphs:

"It is most probable, say those in Washington who are in the 'know,' that our nation will soon be in the war formally. How soon no one is prepared to say.

"The expectation is also held that the war will be a long one, because it is believed that with Germany holding so much now, a negotiated peace would only be an acceptance of Germany's encroachments. This, the American Government is not prepared to do; on the contrary, every preparation is being made for a knockout fight against an entrenched opponent.

"We believe it will be to the spiritual advantage and domestic peace of our readers to face the probability of total war fought with totalitarian methods.

"The forms and verbiage of democracy will be employed to quicken the morale of the people, but the more 'democracy' is *discussed,* the less there will be. There's a colossal job to be done and the less talk the better — certainly the less grumbling the better.

"It will no longer be ours to say whether or how or why the war should be fought, but it will be our opportunity to give spiritual aid to those who are selected to do the fighting.

"In other words, we believe it too late to prevent our formal entrance into the war, it is too late to alter the external facts of the world; but it is not and never is too late to alter the spiritual outlook of ourselves and of others, and to provide by our sacrifices the opportunity for others to receive the Grace of God.

"We may by the Grace of God determine that as far as we personally are concerned the war will be a victory for Christ in our own souls and in the souls of men."

* * *

Catholic priests and editors, unfortunately, are subjected to the same affliction so common to many Americans.

We mean that they will not accept a truth proposed to them by a fellow priest unless they themselves know all about it concurrently.

The mental disease we refer to is "Show me; I'm from Missouri."

Years ago, Father Coughlin was endeavoring to tell, among others, his fellow priests about the C.I.O., the New Deal, the war motive behind all of it, and its activists who hoped to turn this country into a totalitarian nation.

To say that the Royal Oak cleric was disparaged is to put it mildly.

The fact is, he was trampled upon more by his own than by those expected to be his enemies.

Now, his former predictions are realities.

The great supporters of the war-mongering New Deal—which moved along under the veneer of a peace deal — these great supporters, probably, are chagrined.

The *San Francisco 'Monitor'* was right six years ago—is right now.

Madam Perkins' Oversight!

ADVISED by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover that the first deportation proceedings against Harry R. Bridges had been conducted without the full authority of law, the House Appropriations Committee, according to the Associated Press, declared that "whoever was responsible should be brought to account!"

Mr. Hoover, chief of the F.B.I., informed the Committee that Dean James M. Landis of Harvard Law School, who conducted the first Bridges hearing, *was not granted legal authority by Secretary Perkins to administer oaths to witnesses.*

"Who is responsible for that oversight?" asked Representative Hare.

"I do not know who is responsible, Mr. Congressman," Mr. Hoover replied, "at that time the Immigration Service was in the Department of Labor."

Easter Holidays

THE *Chicago Tribune* (March 29) prints the following news item:

"British workers are going to get a short Easter holiday, the government disclosed yesterday. The break in war work will extend from Saturday, April 12, until Tuesday morning, April 15. The government urged that *'as far as possible there should be no cessation of work on Good Friday'.*"

Possibly, some persons might construe it as "anti-Semitic" were Good Friday set aside as a holiday for the British workers.

Asks Army Ban Times

THE International Catholic Truth Society has written a strong letter of protest to the U. S. Army over the appearance in the Sunday magazine section of the *New York Times* of a full-page advertisement describing the wonders and glories of the Soviet Union.

The protest, written by the society's president, the Rev. Edward Lodge Curran, stated in part:

"The very fact that the *New York Times* accepted this advertisement makes it an agency of Communistic propaganda. The *Times,* as it were, tries to give an air of respectability to the totalitarian tyranny of Soviet Russia."

Father Curran then called upon the Army to ban the newspaper from training camps, since it had ignored President Roosevelt's warning against the dissemination of Red and Nazi hate literature.

Our soldiers, Father Curran concluded, have the right to be "protected against the insidious propaganda of both Communistic Russia and Nazi Germany."

The Pot and the Kettle

AMERICANS are busy taking up collections for the downtrodden Chinese.

That's not news.

Now, the Chinese are busy taking up collections for the downtrodden Americans.

Here's how it happened — according to James Waters of Brooklyn, New York, in the *New York Enquirer* (March 31) which we quote:

"Grapes of Wrath" Pains Chinese; They Send Aid

"Over the radio has come a very amusing anecdote.

"It seems the movie, 'The Grapes of Wrath' was shown at a theatre in China and the people were so moved to pitying the sad state of the Okies in America that they took up a collection amounting to $42 to be sent for their relief!

With one-third of Americans ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed—to say nothing of the cancer of unemployment — we spend billions of money abroad to bring them the blessings of a democratic way of living still unknown to millions here."

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Comment

A "Market" Story

American Viscose

ON JANUARY 29, 1940, SOCIAL JUSTICE quoted an article by Maurice Walsh which appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post* entitled: *"Ireland in a Warring Europe,"* in which Americans were warned of the wiles of British diplomacy. The writer said in part:

"Here in Ireland we say: 'When you meet British diplomats, lift the green cloth to see the cloven hoof. If you see it carry on: *The devil is a straightforward sort of gentleman as compared with British diplomacy;* you have some hope of seeing what he is driving at: be of good heart. But if you see no cloven hoof, then throw up your hands and surrender. The game is as good as up!' That is our idea of British diplomacy, and we've had hundreds of years' experience with it . . ."

What is true of diplomacy goes for British financialism as well.

The biggest news last month, from the financial angle, was the commitment to sell the American Viscose Corporation — reportedly the largest manufacturer of rayon in the United States — to a group of investment banking firms headed by Morgan, Stanley & Company, Inc., and Dillon, Read & Company.

The sale was announced by Sir Edward Peacock, representative of the British government, a senior partner of the international banking firm of Baring Brothers, and a director of the world-wide octopus in finance, the privately-owned and directed Bank of England.

Sir Edward's formal announcement of the transaction said:

"I am now in a position to state that I have completed, on behalf of the British government, a sale to American interests of the American Viscose Company, which is an American subsidiary of Courtaulds, Ltd., of England, and is the largest producer of rayon in the United States. The sale could only have been completed in so short a time as has been available by the exercise of good-will and mutual trust on both sides. I desire to express my appreciation of the way in which this matter has been dealt with from the American side."

* * *

According to the *New York Times*, "the total price to be paid for American Viscose *depends upon the amount realized on resale by the original purchasers* and, therefore, cannot be stated accurately at present. The purchase contract, however, requires a payment on account amounting to $40-million, less adjustment for minority stock interests of about 10 per cent, including approximately 5 per cent being retained by Courtaulds, Ltd. American Viscose has been for many years an American subsidiary of Courtaulds, a British company.

"Additional payments will be made to the British government based on the following program: From the ultimate price realized, there will be deducted the initial payment ($40-million), expenses and certain specified profits of the purchase group and the syndicate managers, after which 90 per cent of the remainder will be paid to the British government."

So our readers will know just how and what the word *Viscose* means, we quote from the *Philadelphia Record:*

"Viscose is a viscous orange solution made by treating cellulose (wood pulp, cotton linters, etc.) from caustic alkali and carbon disulphide. From it are fabricated transparent paper, sausage casings, rayon yarn for hose and dainty underthings. Carbon disulphide fumes given off in process are dangerous to workers, causing chemical insanity, temporary blindness and death.

"More than 50,000 men and women are employed in making rayon by viscose process in 20 factories in 13 states. There are 8,000 persons in Pennsylvania, 1,500 of them at the Marcus Hook plant of the American Viscose Corporation. Threat was made three years ago to move the plant to Virginia, assertedly to escape Pennsylvania taxes. George T. Earle, then Governor, declared it was to evade responsibility under new occupational disease law covering carbon disulphide poisoning cases."

The *Wall Street Journal* going on to tell the story of the corporation sale says:

"American Viscose's production of rayon yarn is well in excess of 100-million pounds annually, not including the new short staple rayon, which is a rayon cut into short fibres like cotton and then spun into yarn . . .

"Estimating that it takes roughly $1 of capital investment to make a pound of rayon, American Viscose probably has total assets in this country of at least $100-million. No balance sheets have ever been published by Courtauld's to show the value of its American division."

In addition to Morgan, Stanley and Dillon, Read & Company, the joint managers of the investment syndicate, the purchasing group of investment bankers includes: Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Mellon Securities Corp.; Lehman Brothers; Union Securities Corp.; The First Boston Corp.; Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.; Smith, Barney & Co., Inc.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Clark, Dodge & Co.; Dominick & Dominick; Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Hemphill, Noyes & Co.; Shields & Co.; and White, Weld & Company — a veritable blue-book of American finance.

The purchasing group of investment banking firms will unload this so-called bonanza onto the American investment public just as soon as they can obtain authorization to market the securities from the Securities & Exchange Commission at Washington.

Before the authorization is made, detailed "engineering studies" must be submitted to the S.E.C. These engineering studies include the history of the corporation, its present financial position giving its past earnings and, usually, *an appraisal of probable and possible future earnings,* and is a very detailed statement.

The purchasing group of investment bankers simply acts as the marketing agents to unload the stock. The present 491,555 common shares, with no funded debt of the company, are now owned ostensibly by the British government.

According to the *New York Times*, "arrangements are understood to have been completed whereby these shares will be deposited with a designed depositary in London and then cancelled. New shares then will be issued here (America) and it is this stock against which the $40-million is being paid by the banking group."

* * *

You may ask what is wrong with all this — a perfectly legitimate, legal, business transaction which is demonstrating the "heroic sacrifice" of the British financialists in order to buy ammunition for their besieged Island home?

Remember the Irish warning about the "cloven hoof"? Well, being a bit familiar with the infamous financial past of the Bank of England, our financial writers looked under the green cloth and, not finding any hoofs, became curious.

We list below for the reader's perusal some points of curiosity.

Point No. 1: An Associated Press item which appeared in the *New York Sun* on March 18th, namely:

"Tokio, March 17, (A.P.) — Japanese dispatches from Mexico City today said that an agreement had been signed for the importation by Mexico of Japanese rayon yarn. Domei, the Japanese news agency, said that Japanese rayon traders believed the agreement *was a definite indication of increased dependency of the world market upon Japan for rayon."*

That is all. Two sentences which emit just enough light to spoil a perfect picture! If Japan virtually controls the world market for rayon, it becomes increasingly clear why the British government might want to unload its American rayon subsidiary to American investors.

We can forget about the European market for the time being. Germany has that and they have their own *techniques* for developing and substituting rayons, so that American Viscose will not likely be able to sell there. Besides, the war is daily reducing Atlantic shipping.

Now, conceding that Domei, the Japanese news agency, might be making its statement for propaganda reasons, we know that Japan dominates the rayon picture in the Far East. Apparently they have made inroads into the Mexican market, and, no doubt, in South American countries.

Will the "engineering studies" to be submitted to the S.E.C. show how the same

(Continued on Page 9)

"SO FAR, the discussion of our new relation to the British Empire under the *Lease-Lend Law* has been wholly on the subject of what Great Britain needs from the United States," says the *Chicago Tribune* which adds: "but on the question of what the United States is to receive from the British Empire, the Administration has been deliberately evasive.

"Last year we bought $1,130,000,000 worth of goods, largely raw materials that are unavailable, or insufficiently available, in the United States. This year it is estimated that we will buy $1,250,000,000 worth. In 1942, if the war continues, our needs will undoubtedly be still greater.

"Many of these commodities are raw materials of which the United States is the principal world consumer and over which *the British Empire holds a world monopoly or near monopoly. For these products, including rubber, tin, nickel, diamonds, cocoa, and other commodities,* we pay not a competitive price but an artificially fixed price that increases the living costs of all our citizens.

"So long as the British Empire produces articles that this nation needs those articles should be furnished in exchange for war materials."

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Comment

(Continued from Page 8)

Bank of England, through Courtaulds, Ltd., of England, *helped finance the Japanese rayon industry* because the investment capital of this bank, intent only on a world-wide usurious profit system, has always followed the course of cheap labor and now has a virtual corner on the world market?

Will the "engineering studies" show how the international bankers who directed the Bank of England policies, knowing that war was coming after have helped finance the Nazi military machine, and knowing that England would not survive as a mercantile country, *deliberately destroyed the English textile industry and built up a new one in the Far East?*

To whom will the American rayon producers sell their product? The great American market? Do the huge 5 and 10 cent store chains buy from American factories, if they can find a cheaper source? Don't be silly.

Point No. 2: The *Wall Street Journal* (May 17) states: "No balance sheets have ever been published by Courtauld's to show the value of its American division." Why? In an editorial entitled, "Britain's Vital Assets," the *Times* (on March 18th) said: "Many American subsidiaries of British companies would have little or no value once they were separated from the parent companies."

Point No. 3: The *New York Times* says further: "The present 491,555 common, or ordinary, shares of the company are now owned by the British government." Then why must the deal clear through the toll-gate keepers of international finance—the investment bankers? Could not the British government make a more direct transfer?

Point No. 4: The whole deal is presented to the American newspaper reader in the guise of patriotism. Wasn't it President Roosevelt himself who said: "Let no one think he can feather his own nest with the wings of the American eagle."

As the late Will Rogers used to say, "all we know is what we read in the papers." Having read a lot of newspapers lately, we are justifiably curious. And whenever we read anything about the financial overtures of the Bank of England we're as suspicious as the Irish of British diplomats. We always want to ask such a lot of questions.

Forecast or Announcement

THE United States will help England enforce her blockade of Europe, will take steps to insure delivery of American war materials to Britain, and will finance a large part of the war without asking the British to liquidate any more of their holdings in this country or in South America.

That was the encouraging news broadcast to Englishmen recently by Herbert B. Elliston, recently named editor of the *Washington Post*—a newspaper owned by Eugene Meyer, whom President Roosevelt has appointed to the new strike mediation board

Elliston, a native Englishman but now an American citizen, spoke by telephone from America to London where the talk was rebroadcast over short wave by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

A *Chicago Tribune* correspondent in Helsingfors, Finland, filed a story on the broadcast, reporting that Elliston told English listeners *to "watch for another development in Washington."*

"He said America's virtual alliance with the British war effort had resulted in the formation of a war cabinet and soon there would be appointed a committee of strategy behind this cabinet. From now on, he declared, the American Government would have no foreign relations—only war strategy . . ."

Good 'Pickings' in the Air Business

PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS, which has pioneered ocean air transport with the *Yankee Clippers* east and west across the broad Atlantic, is now engaged in a battle for its very existence which promises to rival that of the railroad titans in the last century.

Pan-American, backed by two members of the Vanderbilt-Whitney clan, C. V. (Sonny) Whitney and John Jay (Jock) Whitney, is "the champ."

The "challenger" is American Export Lines, backed by Lehman Brothers of New York.

The Lehmans have been referred to by one writer as the "New Reich in New York state." Herbert Lehman, as governor, is in control of the executive branch of the state government; his brother, Irving, was recently appointed Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court; and a third brother, Robert, is guiding genius of the international financial octopus, Lehman Brothers—one of the largest investment trusts in America.

Lehman Brothers control American Export steamship lines. The *Excambian* and its sister ships now carry 90 per cent of all the transatlantic ship passenger traffic. And they want to establish the American Export Airlines to compete with the air pioneer, Pan-American Airways.

As Pan-American points out, if the steamship line's subsidiary is to cut in on the 10 per cent of transoceanic passengers now carried by air, then the American Export Line's ships of the sea and air could conceivably have a monopoly of transport and *carry 95 per cent or more of all transatlantic traffic!*

But, the Lehmans are backed up by President Roosevelt, the United States State Department, the Postoffice Department and the U. S. Navy—a powerful combination for even the Vanderbilt-Whitney interests to buck up against!

* * *

American Export Airlines asked the Government for a subsidy of $1,229,836 in 1939, but it was refused by an alert House Appropriations Committee.

But international financiers are hard to discourage. A subsidy of $800,000 has been approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee, as part of the *Treasury-Post-office Bill* for 1942—despite all the opposition testimony presented by the threatened Pan-American Airways.

The appropriation for American Export Airlines was softened by a provision that "60 days after the close of the war, American Export would have to apply for permission to continue its Mediterranean route."

It was further provided that Pan-American could "step up its present tri-weekly service to four outbound planes a week"; and, that, after the war, Pan-American would have "exclusive rights to the Northern route from New York direct to Britain, Paris and Berlin."

Normally, competition is healthy in the national business picture, but in the international field, the situation is vastly different. Every European country, according to Pan-American, has gone through the same costly experience: namely, that of subsidizing competitors among its own international airlines till failures and bankruptcies have resulted. In the end, one strongly-backed government line was formed. Britain, France, Germany and Italy, have all gone through that experience.

* * *

If Lehman Brothers had done the pioneering for the last 15 years in ocean flying, like Pan-American has, with a tremendous capital investment, does anybody think that any group could cut in after the pioneering work was done? There would be a cry of protest raised to high heaven!

As Senator Millard Tydings of Maryland said: I favor the idea of competition, but *do not think the way to encourage pioneers like Pan-American is to "hit them on the head as soon as they get their heads above the water!"*

Oddly enough, Robert Lehman is one of the directors of Pan-American Airways.

This about covers the situation to date. Comment on these various individual business "deals" is almost unnecessary. Readers can frame their own comments, based upon what we have been printing in these columns about international finance week after week.

Family Tree

IN THE beginning there was Mayer Amschel Rothschild.

And Mayer begat five sons, among them Nathan Mayer Rothschild, who went to England.

And Nathan Mayer begat Baron Mayer Amschel de Rothschild, who took unto himself a wife named Juliana Cohen.

And Baron Mayer Amschel begat a daughter named Hannah.

And the international bank of Rothschild prospered greatly, and Hannah married the fifth Earl of Roseberry.

And the Earl of Roseberry begat two sons and two daughters, the second son being the Honorable Neil Primrose.

And Neil Primrose took unto himself a wife and begat a daughter named Ruth.

And in 1936, Ruth took unto herself a husband named the Honorable Clifton Wood.

And Clifton Wood, incidentally, happens to be the eldest son of the third Viscount Halifax, present British Ambassador to the United States!

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Easier Credit, More 'Doles'

Six-Year Plan for U.S. 'After the War'

THE National Resources Planning Board has blue-printed a six-year program of public works, which would constitute a "shelf" or a "reservoir" of construction projects for use following the war, and the President has submitted the board's findings to Congress.

The board is composed of Frederic A. Delano, chairman; Dr. Charles E. Merriam, and George F. Yantis, with Charles W. Eliot as its director.

The needs of reconstruction after the present defense emergency deserve the thoughtful consideration of every citizen who feels he has a stake in America. The President, mindful of this, in his letter transmitting the report to Congress said:

"National defense is more than a mobilization of a nation's armed strength. Equally, we must focus public thought on the ideals and objectives of our national life. We must seek wider understanding of the possibilities for that future we prepare to defend. Among these possibilities are the larger use, the conservation and development of the nation's resources."

Analyzing the report, the first thing that strikes one is the frank admission that public works can only be a partial answer to recovery from a depression, postwar or otherwise. It states:

"Of paramount importance is the fact that in a major depression it is impossible to rely solely upon the employment created through an expansion of public construction to make up for all of the unemployment created by the decline in business activity."

From this, the Board concludes that public works "cannot do the whole job." But its report adds that Federal and state governments can be "reasonably expected" not to add to prevailing business depression by a sudden or drastic reduction of their own activities.

Here the danger arises from the fact that Government planners often lose sight of what private industry should be expected to contribute. The danger is that the Government, on one hand, while aiding employment through public works destroys more private employment with the other.

The Board, recognizing this fact, states:

"Much of the good done by a public construction program can be undone if the fiscal policies of Government are such as to reduce private activity. The compounding of taxes that bear heavily on consumption at times when consumption is low is an example of the type of policy that can have such effects . . ."

* * *

Among the suggestions to stimulate private activity by the Board are: Easier and better credit facilities, old-age pensions and unemployment insurance to maintain consumer purchasing power.

But how can there be easier credit facilities as long as the Federal Reserve System holds a monopoly on credit?

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has circumvented this partially, but at the same time has been given more and stronger powers over the life of industry and commerce.

Certainly the pittance of old-age pensions has never furnished adequate purchasing power for the maintenance of an American standard of living.

As long as there is private control over money for a small *clique* to expand and contract credit at will, adequate purchasing power can never be attained. Only those with real wealth can furnish collateral to have access to the reservoirs of bank credit, the rest are denied and their only recourse is to have to go to the loan sharks and become involved in the toils of back-breaking usury.

Though the report of the Board admits the limitations of pump-priming and calls attention to the need of Government fiscal and tax policies to stimulate private business during post-war depression, it reaffirms the Administration's general spending policy.

The Government's policy of pump-priming which started in 1933 and has continued for the most part for the last eight years has not proven successful. Its theory was that the impetus given to purchasing power would revive private business and would then enable the Government to return to its normal activities. Spending was merely the Government's attempt to regenerate and supplement a broken-down, outworn, inadequate system of usury—the private control over money.

It was a shot in the arm to inject new energy, but the patient, private enterprise, was still sick, although the pain had been alleviated.

* * *

Raymond Moley, writing in *Newsweek* magazine, says of the National Resources Planning Board's report:

"The thing that disturbs the observer is the extent to which the Washington planning in these days seems to conceive of post-emergency adjustment as a thing apart from mid-emergency policy. It is as if a doctor were planning, in advance, the convalescence of an acutely ill patient without bothering too much about the course of the patient's disease or the methods he was using to treat it.

"It makes very little sense to plan to cushion post-emergency shocks unless we do everything in our power to minimize those shocks while they are in the making. Proper planning means preventing current and foreseeable difficulties from getting out of hand.

"This will suggest immediately the flaw in those planning suggestions that contemplate nothing more than enlarged doses of the same medicine we've been having—loans, public works and deficit financing. We cannot, for instance, use Government credit for recovery plans unless we maintain Government credit during the emergency. Unwise financing now could impair it beyond help in the days ahead . . ."

* * *

In view of the fact that the National Resources Planning Board is closely following the plan of the Fabian Society in England, it is interesting to note what the *Weekly Review* says about it in an article entitled: *"Who Consults With the Consultors?"*.

"Last week the House of Lords discussed post-war planning. Their lordships are in the fashion, for there has been a spate of books, pamphlets and pronouncements over the air on this subject for some time past; but what is needed far more than planning —especially in the comparative calm of the Upper House—is a thorough consideration of the planners and the foundations upon which they intend to erect their dream castles . . .

"This need is obvious for the good reason that nearly all the zealous people who are busy preparing blueprints of our future seem to start with the assumption that the terrain and raw materials of their proposed buildings will be there ready at hand in the same condition and profusion as before the cataclysm through which we are passing . . .

"But almost all the 'planners' seem to think (and hope) that we shall . . .

"Lord Samuel, commenting on the debate in the *Sunday Times*, interpreted the tenor of it in the following words: 'The principle of planning is accepted as the policy of the nation. A Central Planning Authority is to be established to promote it. On such matters as agriculture, industrial development and transport, a positive policy will be framed.'

"Fine words, but how utterly remote from reality! 'The new pattern seems to be shaping itself.' Lord Samuel adds, but it is not a new pattern—it is, in fact, the same old servile state that we have been developing for so long—and it is a pattern written in the mists with no substance in it . . .

"If we are to succeed—and success will bring with it all the blessings that a reorientations towards primaries ensures — we must prepare ourselves for peace far more strenuously than we prepared ourselves for war.

"We must abandon the profit-motive for the subsistence motive, living on capital for living on productive work, parasitism for responsibility, and the town mind for the country mind.

"We must cease to be a proletariat, whether hired by limited liability companies or the State, and shoulder the responsibilities of ownership even on the smallest scale.

"As things are, we are in the hands of a few planners, planning on a vast scale: we must become each his own planner insofar as his family and livelihood is concerned. There will be plenty for the Government to do in assisting (and no doubt curbing) this effort of the people of England, but without the effort we are lost."

Post-war planning is important, but let us not fall into the hands of planners who seem bent on erecting their edifice of State Capitalism, which has been the curse of Europe.

The American standard of living is going to be abandoned in the name of defense during the emergency. Let us see to it that it is not permanently abolished after the war emergency—all in the name of "planning."

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A General Fights for Peace

Robert E. Wood— and America First

With this article Social Justice concludes its recent series of. biographical sketches of the men who are fighting to keep America at peace.

LET A man organize an aid-Britain committee or play a prominent part in some pro-war activity and immediately he will be the subject of sugary, idolizing essays printed in almost all the better-known newspapers and magazines.

The darker sides of his career will be left unmentioned; the brighter sides will be polished with golden phrases until the reader is convinced that no greater patriot has lived since Washington or Lincoln.

Such has not been the case with General Robert Elkington Wood. General Wood is National Chairman of the *America First Committee,* which happens to be a peace organization. No biographies of General Wood, therefore, have appeared in the press.

Biographies of non-interventionists are released to the public nowadays only when they are "smearworthy"; that is, when, by the distortion or manipulation of certain facts, the particular non-interventionist can be presented as a "Nazi," a "traitor" or a "fifth columnist."

After reading the recent articles about Colonel Lindbergh one would think that all he had ever done was to receive a medal from Hermann Goering. Since Henry Ford refused to manufacture airplane engines for the British, it is made to appear that his outstanding achievement in life has been the publication of the anti-semitic *Dearborn Independent* or his crusade against racketeering labor unions.

General Wood, however, is so singularly "smear-proof" that the newspapers have not dared to touch him. He has been called a "Nazi" of course; Leon Birkhead, the "fan-dance preacher," raised the familiar cry some weeks ago. But no one dare undertake to "prove" it. There are no "medals from Berlin"; no twenty-year-old remarks supposed to have been made "against the Jews"; not even a "German wife."

Being a big business man — he is the $90,000-a-year chairman of Sears, Roebuck — General Wood, one might think, could be attacked by war-mongering hatchetmen as an "economic royalist." The difficulty here, however, is that he was one of the first supporters of the New Deal and voted for Mr. Roosevelt both in 1932 and 1936, besides serving on several New Deal committees.

Now that the New Deal has turned into the war deal, Gen. Wood's relations with Washington have cooled. He visited the capital last February, but no longer as a friend. As head of the nation's foremost peace group he went to testify before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in opposition to the *Lease-Lend Bill.*

Since then he has become a national figure. Yet hardly one American in ten knows anything about him. Perhaps, it's time that he was better known.

* * *

Gen. Wood was born in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1879, the eldest of five children. His father was a Yankee; his mother, Lillie Collins, the daughter of an Irish immigrant who fought as a captain in the Civil War.

In 1900, Wood graduated from West Point, standing thirteenth in a class of 54. He is still remembered in the U. S. Military Academy as the cadet who saved money out of his Government pay of $45 a month.

Upon receiving his commission, Wood was sent to the Philippine Islands, where for two years he took part in the campaign against the native rebels led by Aguinaldo. He was then transferred to Montana and after a year sent back to West Point to teach French and Spanish.

In 1905, the Army ordered Wood to Panama, promoted him to the rank of captain and in a short time made him Chief Quartermaster. As such he had charge of hiring the thousands of workers who were building the Panama Canal, was responsible for the ordering and distribution of millions of dollars of supplies every year and had an important hand in the actual canal construction work.

Capt. Wood didn't leave Panama until after the canal was completed in 1915. By that time he had achieved the reputation in Army circles as a "man who could get things done." He returned to America with a brilliant record, a wife (Mary Hardwick, a Southerner, whom he had married in 1908) and four children.

Once in the United States, Wood resigned his Army commission and went into private business. He managed to secure a job with the Duponts and later he was put in charge of the General Asphalt Company's operations in Venezuela and Trinidad.

* * *

Wood was just getting used to being a civilian when the World War came along. He immediately left South America and returned to Washington, where he offered his services to the Army. He went overseas with the Rainbow Division as a Colonel.

A few months later he was raised to a Brigadier General, brought back to America and given the title of Acting Quartermaster General and Director of Purchases and Storage.

Wood's job was one of the most important in the country.

Although only 39 years old at the time, he had to supply a territory stretching 5,000 miles over land and sea. His budget was $6-billion a year; he had some 200,000 assistants; he had to feed 3-million hungry soldiers daily.

The task was so gigantic that he had to get up at 6 a. m., remain at his desk for lunch and supper, and carry his work home with him at night. But when it was all over no man in America knew more about manufacturing resources, commodity flows and mass-buying technics.

This knowledge stood Wood in good stead when he returned to private life in 1919. He joined the firm of Montgomery, Ward as vice-president and later, in 1924, went over to Sears, Roebuck. By 1928 he was president of the company, resigning and becoming Chairman of the Board when he passed the 60-year age limit two years ago.

Under Wood's direction Sears, Roebuck changed from a mail order company dealing mostly with farming families to a vast chain store system having 490 department stores in 45 states. The company's gross revenue, now some $600-million annually, was only $200-million when Wood first took over.

Gen. Wood's big business colleagues were astounded when he voted for Roosevelt in 1932. They were petrified when he repeated the performance in 1936.

The reason can be found in Wood's statement: "A lot of business men won't look at the facts. They are opposed to change because they don't like the idea. Their reasoning is based on their dislikes.

"When you know the average current income and trend for tenant farmers and sharecroppers in some states, you can't dismiss the problem by saying they are 'shiftless.' Instead, you know that something has to be done to protect society against such a focus of trouble, and to lose your horror or the fellow who is willing to try to clear up the mess."

Gen. Wood thought that Mr. Roosevelt was trying "to clear up the mess" and he supported him faithfully throughout the early New Deal days. In return, the President made him head of his special Business Advisory Committee in 1935. He had already served on the *NRA* industrial advisory board.

One of the main points on which Wood and the President agreed at that time was the need for the decentralization of business. Although a chain-store magnate, Wood has long preached: "You don't want to freeze industry where it is located now. The healthiest movement in the country is the decentralizing of manufacturing."

Wood practiced his doctrine by establishing several Sears, Roebuck stores in the South and making each Sears branch everywhere keep its money in the local bank, contribute to each local Community Chest and join each local Chamber of Commerce.

"The trouble with bigness," according to Gen. Wood, "is that after the center has grabbed control, it proceeds to lose touch with the rest."

* * *

Mr. Wood has a different philosophy in regard to his family life. Here he preaches bigness. He has five children himself, three of whom are already married, and whenever a grandchild is born, the grandfather presents the youngster with 200 shares of Sears stock.

Nearly 62, Gen. Wood nevertheless retains the exuberance and energy of a 10-year-old school boy. He reads just about every book of history or biography he can get his hands on. He is an excellent horseman. He drives his gray Ford sedan as if he were going to a fire. His day starts at 6 o'clock. And when he gets excited, which is aften, he chews scores of caramels, not infrequently forgetting to take off the paper wrapping.

On the other hand, Gen. Wood has such an unusual memory — it's considered by many to be one of the world's best, except where the caramels are concerned — that he reads census figures and statistic sheets as a hobby.

Recently, however, Mr. Wood has had to

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Comment

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lay his census figures aside. Late last year, when it became apparent that the United States was being slowly inched into war by the Liberal-Banking crowd, he helped form the *America First Committee*. As chairman of the group, he has devoted all his efforts to keeping this country out of another disastrous adventure in Europe.

Gen. Wood once told a friend: "If I have any peculiar asset, possibly it is the fact that I speak two languages; that of business and that of the Army."

At present General Wood is speaking a third language, that of peace. He has spoken it over several radio networks; he has written it in newspaper and magazine articles; he has used it before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It makes a lot of sense to millions of Americans.

* * *

General Wood's reasons for keeping out of the European war are not "pacifistic." Unlike most of the interventionists, he has been an Army man himself, has seen long years of active service and will be of great value to this country if and when we start fighting for the British Empire again.

Wood wants us to keep out of the war because he feels the fight isn't ours.

"We should not make this war our war," he told the New York Board of Trade a few months ago, "for that way lies all the very evils we seek to avoid — Communism, Fascism and dictatorship!"

As a military man, however, Gen. Wood is particularly incensed at the journalistic scribblers who try to argue us into war with the scare of a Hitler "invasion" of the United States.

Wood's answer to this argument is the final and all-inclusive one.

"If this country," he said, "with its 130-million people and its two great ocean barriers, cannot defend itself unaided by Britain or anybody else, it does not deserve to survive. The great nation that has to trust to others for its defense is on the downward path to destruction."

Thousands of other important Americans think this, but they don't dare get up and say it. They prefer to follow the easy way, that of keeping quiet and stringing along with the moneyed, hate-crusaders now in power.

For his independence and fearlessness, General Wood deserves, and has received, the gratitude of every member of the peace party

La Follette in Los Angeles

SPEAKING under the auspices of the Los Angeles chapter of the *America First Committee*, Philip La Follette, former governor of Wisconsin, and son of the late Senator Robert La Follette, addressed an audience of 3,000 persons at Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles recently on the subject of the *Lease-Lend Law*, which had been passed just prior to his arrival on the Coast.

He discussed in detail the provisions of the bill which, he declared, mean war. Participation in the war will be so costly in blood and in dollars, he predicted, that it would make the last World War, with its toll in human life and financial cost, fade into insignificance in comparison.

He referred to the *Lease-Lend* advocates as "the war party." He scoffed at the "war party's" fears that Hitler would "invade the United States," and facetiously ridiculed their latest fear—that a million German soldiers, using Africa as a base, would invade America by way of Central America trekking through jungles and over thousands of miles of mountains, carrying tons of munitions, provisions, tanks, etc., and would suddenly arrive at the Rio Grande, and swoop down unexpectedly upon 60-million people in the United States and take them prisoner!

La Follette declared that he was not a "pacifist," and that his ancestors had fought in every American war, and that if the United States has a war of its own, he would also fight in that, but he made it clear that he does not consider the present war America's fight.

"We are hearing much," he said, "about the first part of the *Monroe Doctrine*—the part that says Europe must keep her hands off the Americas, but nothing is said about the second part, which is just as much a part of the doctrine as the first—and that is, the United States must keep her hands out of Europe's affairs!"

Step by step the speaker traced the path, which he declared can only lead to war. First the *Neutrality Bill;* then aid to Britain "short of war;" then aid to Britain regardless of consequences; then *H. R. 1776*, which "leaves the United States on the brink, and ready to jump into the European conflict with both feet!"

He insisted that there were only two ways in which the United States could fall before an invader—first, if we are foolish enough to neglect the maintenance of a strong national defense. Second, by allowing the American economic, social and political life to be pounded to pieces.

He derided the suggestions of the warmongers who assert that America's industrial life will end if Great Britain fails to win the war in Europe, saying that he had faith in America's people — her business men, her industrialists, her financiers and her inventors, her farmers—and knows they could carry on regardless of who is the victor in Europe's war.

* * *

Mr. La Follette expressed doubt as to the motives behind Great Britain's entry into the war, asking why England, in 1939 —after seven years of the Nazi rule, which they now consider such a menace to the world—drew up a trade treaty between England and Germany, by which it was agreed that both countries would get government subsidies and would gang up together on the United States and steal our South American trade!

The treaty had to be set aside later for political reasons he said, "but don't forget —the treaty was made after seven years of Nazi rule in Germany—the English and the Germans were sitting around the table, speaking about economic co-operation."

The war party, declared La Follette, say we are just buying time—that Britain is our first line of defense.

"Do you think the people of Great Britain are so stupid that they don't read that in their papers? Do you think that when a brave and loyal member of the R.A.F. comes home to find his family gone, his home blown to pieces, that he appreciates the discarded overcoat that came over in the *Bundles to Britain*—when he hears that America considers this her war—and that she is buying time!

"Buying time—with British blood, paying for it with old clothes!

"Let me tell you of something I read in the *New York Times*—and you know the *New York Times* can no more be accused of being pro-German, than shall we say, your *Los Angeles Times*. Let me pause here to say, that I consider our newspapermen the best in the world if the cash register would only let them write what they know to be true.

"Robert Post of the *New York Times*, interviewed a cross section of London people, in the manner of the Gallup poll here, and the story was published in the *New York Times*. This was the gist of what he learned as to the English opinion about America and the war: they say, 'If this is America's war where are the Americans?'; 'Is all America going to do is put in the dollars?'; 'America is trying to do what we tried to do to America in the Revolutionary War, when we hired the Hessians!' "

* * *

La Follette told of his meeting in Paris last year with the then Premier Daladier who, when asked what France expected of the United States, answered, *"Money, materials, and men, lots of them—quick!"*

"Thank God, the *Constitution* says that the Congress of the United States alone has the power to declare war."

Argument over the *Lease-Lend Bill*, he said, had awakened the American people to a realization of what it implies

"Down underneath, the masses of the American people want to be pro-American instead of pro-German or pro-British or pro-anything else." La Follette said.

Commenting on the campaign he said: "Never has America witnessed such a fixed fight as the campaign of 1940, but I predict a real political alignment by the time we come to the congressional election of 1942."

After the war, not during the war, the country will face a crisis, political rather than economic, Mr. La Follette predicted, but said "any change in this nation will come at the ballot box—not the barricades!"

He pointed out that none of the great European countries went "fascist" because of pressure from without, but because of collapse from within.

He quoted Winston Churchill himself as saying "Hitler is a result of a condition, not a cause!"

In closing, La Follette asked for an invitation to speak in Los Angeles again, to discuss a *"new political program so that America can blaze a new trail in the world."*

Starve for Britain

W AVERELL HARRIMAN, President Roosevelt's special envoy to Britain, told a gathering of Englishmen in London recently that the American people would reduce their diet to give Britain all the necessary food.

We already have started giving Britain our resources and our money.

Soon, no doubt, we shall be dying for Britain

In the meantime, it seems, we are to "starve for Britain."

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A Letter to Americans

Col. Lindbergh's Warning

THE READERS of SOCIAL JUSTICE National Magazine are sick and tired of hearing Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh libeled as a "traitor" and a "pro-Nazi."

Many of those who read these lines will be alive to see this indictment applied to some of these very name-callers themselves.

And it will probably be much sooner than we suspect.

Colonel Lindbergh's "Letter to Americans" in the March 29th edition of *Collier's* National Magazine is a timely and a patriotic warning.

Every American ought to buy a copy of *Collier's* for March 29th and read Colonel Lindbergh's "Letter" for yourselves.

The article itself answers most of the criticisms of it. We have yet to see a Lindbergh critic answer his questions.

We quote, with a minimum of distracting comment of our own, some highlights from Colonel Lindbergh's forthright and timely warning to his fellow Americans:

"I address this letter to every man and woman in America who is opposed to our country's entry into the European war," he writes.

"I write because we are being led toward that war with ever-increasing rapidity, and by every conceivable subterfuge. While our leaders have shouted for peace, they have constantly directed us toward war, until even now we are seriously involved.

"I write to ask your immediate aid in maintaining the independent American destiny our forefathers established. I write to warn you that the men who entice us on to war *have no more idea of how the war can be won than the governments of France and England had when they declared war* on Germany.

"The interventionists call on us to fight, and then their responsibility ends. They offer no feasible plan for victory.

"The situation in America today is alarmingly similar to that of France and England in the years prior to this war There, as here, people let their emotions get the better of their judgment; and they had the same unwillingness to face realities.

"Both countries had refused to take a part in a European readjustment while there was still time to make it peacefully. Both had refused to make the sacrifice that was essential for adequate rearmament. They, too, had cultivated the philosophy that it was necessary to defend someone else in order to defend themselves.

"How they could defend anyone else if they were unable to defend themselves, they apparently did not consider any more than we are considering today.

"Their failure is now obvious, and stands out clearly before us.

* * *

"When the last war ended, the victorious Allies had two courses open to them. They could either have assisted Germany back onto her feet as a self-respecting nation, or they could have kept her in a weakened condition by the use of military force. But they followed neither of these policies.

"England and France wavered back and forth between the two, while the United States withdrew her armies and her politics to the Western Hemisphere—avowedly forever.

"During the most active years of German rearmament, France and England exerted relatively little effort to compete. It seemed impossible for them to realize what was taking place in Central Europe. But later, after Germany had trained her armies, built her air force and constructed the Siegfried Line, the demand grew in France and England for military action—a demand which culminated in the declaration of war of 1939, and which has already caused the defeat of France and the devastation of England.

"While there was still time to fight, populace and politician refused to let the armies move. When the time to fight had passed, the armies were forced into a hopeless battle.

"One of the striking differences between France and England, during the months immediately preceding this war, lay in the fact that France was alert to her danger but disorganized; while England was organized but only half awake.

"In France, internal conditions were so bad that I often wondered whether war or revolution would break upon the country first. In England, there was no danger of revolution, but the people of that nation had never adjusted themselves to the tempo of this modern era. Their minds were still attuned to the speed of sail rather than to that of aircraft. The way of life in England was ideal for times of peace, but fatal for a modern war.

"In Germany, on the other hand, one found a nation that had risen from the prostration of previous defeat—a nation less tolerant, less satisfied, than its neighbors; a nation fully trained for war, *and nurtured on the philosophy that right is inseparable from might.*"

Surely that does not sound like the language of a pro-Nazi.

* * *

"The true facts of the European situation had been hidden from the people of England and France," says Lindy. "They were not adequately informed either of Germany's strength or of their own weakness.

"Politicians and idealists harangued them about *stopping aggression,* about *defending freedom and democracy,* about *maintaining their way of life,* but the realities of modern warfare—the elements that spell failure or success—were seldom discussed . . .

"I was having lunch with . . . a general in the French army. I asked him if he felt that the Siegfried Line could be broken.

"' No,' he replied, 'I don't think so.' And then added: 'But if it could, the cost would be too high.'

" 'What's the answer then?' I asked, for the war drums were beating loudly.

"He shrugged his shoulders. 'If only they had let us attack when we wanted to,' he said. 'When we could have won, the people would not fight. And now, when we cannot win, they want war.'

"France waited until it was too late. England waited until it was too late. We in America have waited until it is too late; and yet we step closer and closer to the war, as though hypnotized by its bombing and its fury.

"Like France and England in 1939, we are unprepared today. We have not as many thoroughly modern fighting planes in our Army and Navy combined as Germany produces in a single week; and our Army is deplorably lacking in such essential items as tanks and antitank cannon. We have not made the sacrifice necessary for adequate rearmament. We, too, have cultivated the philosophy that it is essential to defend someone else in order to defend ourselves.

"*Our* politicians and idealists harangue *us* about defending freedom and democracy and our way of life. But not one feasible plan has been offered us for an invasion of the continent of Europe. With the disaster of France and England fresh before us, we are following the selfsame path.

"We, in America, *are being led to war by a group of interventionists, and foreign interests against the will of a majority of our people.*

"These interventionists," continues Col. Lindbergh, "knew that it was useless for them to advocate openly a declaration of war by America. They therefore adopted a more subtle plan. They believed that while the people of the United States would not agree to a declaration of war, we would be beguiled into supporting steps that would inevitably lead to war. Consequently, instead of advocating war, they advocated steps which they called 'short of war' — steps which have already entangled us, and which will leave us no alternative to war if we continue to take them.

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Lindbergh's Usefulness

"WE DISAGREE strongly with General Wood and Colonel Lindbergh, but any American who honestly and responsibly presents his views — however unpopular — should be free to speak," asserts the *Christian Science Monitor.*

"One of the values of democracy is that it tests opinion by dissent. One of the notable features of the adoption of the *Lend-Lease Act* was the unity and firmness which resulted from a free debate.

"In the immediate case it is quite possible that any national decisions the American people make henceforth will be sounder if they take account of some points in Colonel Lindbergh's letter. This does not apply to his belief that it is too late to help Britain or to defend freedom outside the Western Hemisphere . . .

"The useful part of the Lindbergh letter is in reminding us that the democracies have fumbled the ball for several years, that they have woefully miscalculated dangers while indulging in Maginot-line complacency . . .

"Possibly Colonel Lindbergh is most useful when he urges Americans to 'demand a practical plan from those who preach of defending democracy throughout the world.'

"That may cause many who have merely been hating Hitler and drifting into war-mindedness *to think about what they will put in place of the Nazi 'new order.'* "

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Comment

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"British propaganda in the United States attempts to persuade us that Great Britain will win the war, provided she receives somewhat more help than we have, up to this moment, given her. Coupled with this has been a campaign to convince us that a British victory is essential to American security.

"It is taken for granted that we would not be willing to take part in a war which we felt would be unsuccessful. Consequently, news releases from London minimize all German successes and exaggerate all British successes.

"They avoid any discussion of war aims, peace terms or *how England can win now* that Germany has defeated France and controls the continent of Europe.

This is simply the ABC of wartime propaganda. It is carried on by both sides in a war.

"Even before hostilities commenced, factual statements concerning the growing military strength of Germany were bitterly attacked by the pro-British press. Those of us who saw the growth of the German air force were severely assailed because of the reports we made describing it, although these reports now turn out to have been almost unforgivably conservative.

' ' '

"When we entered the last war we could see how victory could be won; but, today, we can not . . .

"I believe it is not any longer a question of what we *wish* to do in this war, but rather one of what we *can* do. I believe that for us to enter the conflict in Europe at this time would result in defeat and humiliation. If we are to enter such a conflict successfully, then we must prepare for it not for one year or for two, but for ten years or for twenty as Germany has done.

"If you believe that we should not enter this war, your help is needed vitally by those of us who stand against our intervention. The policy of our nation is still influenced by the desires of its people. *You can help us by organizing mass meetings against our entry into the war.* You can help by attending *such mass meetings.* You can help by writing to your congressmen, to your senator and to your local newspaper, telling them of your views. Such letters have more influence than most people realize.

"But if you stand with us against war, you must act now or it will be forever too late. It is not enough to write once. Write every time an issue arises—several letters each week until this crisis has passed. Demand of your representatives that they oppose our entry into the war and be on guard against these steps that will inevitably lead us to it. It is worth all the effort we can give. Our future, our children's future, our country's future, all that we hold worth while is in the balance.

"I have one last request, and then this letter is ended. Before you make your final decision, demand a practical plan from those who preach of defending democracy throughout the world. Ask them to explain how we are to invade successfully the continent of Europe—how we are to impose our ideology on the peoples of Germany, Russia, Italy and Japan combined against us. Insist on an answer that is clear—couched in terms of soldiers killed and years of war. Stop them from telling you what *should be done,* and make them demonstrate to you what we have the *ability to do.* Ask them to define our war aims; our plan of defense and of attack. And if someone says that such questions must be left to 'experts,' ask them: To what experts?

"To the same experts who, for the last twenty years, led France to defeat and England to ruin?

"To the same experts who have created the greatest national debt in American history, and still left us a nation unprepared in the midst of a world at war?

"To the same experts who failed either to maintain peace or to prepare for war?

"If our American ideals are to survive, it will not be through the narcotic of a foreign war, but through a reawakening of the spirit that brought this nation into existence. It will be only if you, and I, and people like us, take the reins in hand once more, as our forefathers have done in times of crisis.

"The future of America, of our way of life and of western civilization itself lies not so much in the outcome of these wars abroad *as in the action that we take now here in our own country.*"

On the Red Front

Browder Goes to Jail

EARL BROWDER, Josef Stalin's stooge in the United States, the native American of pioneer stock who preaches Communist domination of America and her institutions, is once more firmly lodged in Federal prison, despite all attempts of his comrades to "spring" him.

Funds were collected, drives instituted, political pressure applied, appeals taken to high courts, etc., in a vain effort to free Earl Browder—the man who ran for President of the United States after he was adjudged guilty of violating the law of the country.

Imprisonment will not be an altogether new experience for Browder. He spent a year in jail in Platte county, Missouri, for refusing to register in the World War draft. He was afterwards sent to the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kansas, for two more years for conspiring to obstruct the *Draft Act.*

Browder had a soft time in Leavenworth where he was a librarian and a musician. Browder himself admitted that he had been treated well in prison; hence, he was not able to pose as a Communist martyr to capitalistic persecution.

However, upon his conviction for forging passports under assumed names, Browder immediately struck the martyr's pose. He appeared before radical meetings, called to raise funds for him, as a martyr to injustice — a man of the people who suffered persecution for Communism's sake.

But Browder was fairly tried and justly convicted. He wasn't tried for political reasons or political misdeeds. There was no hysterical attempt to railroad him because he was a Communist.

The evidence duly presented before the United States Court which convicted Earl Browder showed that he had obtained illegally a passport in 1921 under the name of "Nicholas Dozenberg."

Dozenberg—formerly No. 3 man in the Communist Party of the U.S.A. and No. 1 Communist organizer—betrayed his comrade by admitting the charge.

In 1927, Browder repeated the same offense by fraudulently obtaining a passport in the name of "George Morris."

In 1934, he committed perjury in applying for a passport in his own name by swearing that he had never before applied for a passport.

The Communists love to point out that their "fall guy" and front man, Earl Browder, was 100 per cent American, because there were Browders in this country as far back as 1650; and that Earl Browder was born in Wichita, Kansas.

Around Browder and his "100 per cent American" followers, the Communists built up their philosophy of "democracy." Some of their enthusiastic pen artists have gone on to include Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Jackson, and other respected Americans, as advocates of the "true democracy" preached by the Communists!

' ' '

In 1929, when Jay Lovestone received 92 votes for the leadership of the American Communist Party, to 8 votes cast for William Z. Foster, in the party's national convention, Joe Stalin did not like the convention's choice.

So, Moscow ordered that William Z. Foster should be "elected" by the minority vote and that the majority vote cast for Jay Lovestone be ignored.

Lovestone left the party—and took with him many dissidents who became known as the "Lovestoneites"—while the less popular Foster moved in.

This one incident indicates how Joe Stalin absolutely controls the Communist party and its candidates in America, just as he is the big boss of the Communist Party in Soviet Russia.

Foster was put up front, because it suited Stalin to "Americanize" the Communist Party and so to shield behind *pseudo* native Americans the alien and foreign domination which directs all the activities of Communism in this country.

Communism is not at any point an American movement; nor is it ever, anywhere, "democratic." Joe Stalin is the "big shot," and if you doubt it—start something!

' ' '

Earl Browder was a "Foster man" and came into power with his hero. At the 1939 convention Browder tried to speak for Foster, recommending him as candidate for President of the United States and leader of the party; but he was hooted off the platform by the "uninformed" comrades. The poor saps had swallowed the "democracy" bunk; they thought that *they* had something to say about candidates!

However, when Moscow decided that Bill Foster was becoming "too independent," and seemed to be steering the Communist Party in America toward Trotzkyism, Dictator Stalin resurrected the defunct office of "Chairman of the Party" and threw this sop to William Z. Foster.

It's something like capitalism which creates the title of "chairman of the board" for an old fellow whom they want to ease out of active control of the business but really can't because he owns it or has got "too much on them."

Earl Browder became General Secretary of the Communist Party, U.S.A.—a post which he has held for 11 years, simply because he was *willing to be a supine and stupid stooge for the wily Stalin.*

Browder's successor is Robert Minor, named by Browder himself as his successor. Minor was not elected by the party in any convention or by any "consultative" vote; Minor was appointed dictatorially. And the appointment you may be sure had received in advance the approval of the dictatorial czar of the world comintern.

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A Question of Veracity

Griffin vs. Churchill

PRIME MINISTER Winston Churchill of Great Britain, whom President Roosevelt recently extolled as a "brilliant and great leader" is also something of an artful dodger.

In addition to his role as savior of democracy, he is at present engaged in a gallant effort to avoid a showdown in a $1-million slander suit pending against him as a result of his repudiation of an interview he is alleged to have had with a New York journalist in 1936.

During the interview, which he has never denied personally under oath, the Hon. Mr. Churchill reportedly predicted that the United States would be "dragged" into "the next war."

In the same conversation he declared that "America should have minded her own business and stayed out of the World War"; and that a "fair" settlement of the war debt would really result in the United States owing England money!

Mr. William Griffin, editor and publisher of the *New York Enquirer,* asserts that Churchill made these and other startling statements during a discussion in Churchill's London home in 1936.

In 1939, long after Mr. Griffin had published accounts of the interview without a denial from Churchill, the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* reported that Churchill, in a telephone conversation with the paper, had repudiated completely the statements attributed to him by Mr. Griffin three years before.

Mr. Churchill went so far as to deny ever having heard of Griffin, according to the *Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Subsequently, Mr. Griffin filed suit for $1-million against Mr. Churchill, alleging damage to his reputation for veracity and his standing as a journalist.

Thereupon, attorneys for the Prime Minister filed an answer repudiating the *Philadelphia Bulletin's* alleged telephone interview!

More recently, the British Embassy in Washington issued a statement "on the authority of the Prime Minister," reverting to the original denial of Mr. Griffin's interview.

* * *

The New York editor recounts details of his alleged interview and of the damage suit in the current issue of *Scribner's Commentator.* The offending article, and others from the *New York Enquirer,* were inserted in the *Congressional Record* recently by Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota.

"The suit has been pending since September, 1939, and during that period Mr. Churchill, in his answers thereto, has never denied on oath the truth of the statements I attributed to him, but has ducked and dodged, dodged and ducked," Mr. Griffin writes.

"The very latest dodge in the case is the denial made to the press by the British Embassy 'on the authority' of Mr. Churchill.

"On the other hand, I have attested, by sworn affidavit, the truth of the statements I attributed to Mr. Churchill.

"America's well-being, and my own honor and reputation, are at stake in my suit against the British Prime Minister. It will take more than unsigned press denials from the British Embassy to explain away Mr. Churchill's ungrateful and bitterly anti-American conversation with me at his home in London in 1936, wherein he declared that this Republic *should have minded its own business and stayed out of the World War,* and asserted that our requiring Britain to pay off her war loans to this country was unjust."

Mr. Griffin relates in *Scribner's Commentator* that his interview with Churchill occurred as the result of a direct invitation tendered him by the Prime Minister.

He was about to return to the United States, Mr. Griffin says, after having toured Europe and talked with President Lebrun and Foreign Minister Bonnet of France, George Bernard Shaw, Ignace Paderewski, former Premier of Poland, David Lloyd George, Eamon de Valera, Lord Robert Cecil president of the League of Nations Union, and Count Ciano of Italy. He also had a private audience with Pope Pius XI, Mr. Griffin relates.

* * *

Churchill's expressed views on the war debt owed the United States by England included the brilliant, brazen suggestion that the United States reduce the debt to almost nothing, and *then pay England interest on the amount of the reduction!*

Churchill explained, says Griffin, that "legally we owe this debt to the United States, and I agree with you that England should at once pay every penny the United States claims she owes, but England should be allowed, before a final settlement is made, to deduct 50 per cent of the cost of all the shot and shell she fired at the Germans, from the time America declared war in the Spring of 1917 until she actually put troops in the front lines a year later."

Churchill estimated that such a deduction would amount to approximately $4,900,000,000 — nearly as much as England's debt.

Griffin says he remarked that if the war debt were settled on Churchill's basis the United States would almost owe England, instead of England owing the United States.

"Whereupon," he continues, "Mr. Churchill replied that the United States did owe England money, because if the debt settlement was a fair one, then England should be paid interest on the amount that she should be allowed to deduct from the war debt from the time she expended the money until there was a final settlement."

Mr. Griffin declares he expressed astonishment at the proposal, telling Churchill that the United States had saved Great Britain from defeat at the hands of Germany.

"Mr. Churchill did not agree with me," he writes. "He said he was very enthusiastic about our declaration of war in 1917; that there was no one in the Empire happier over our decision to enter the war on the side of England than he was; but that he could see now that our entry had been a great mistake."

Then came the widely quoted reference to America's failure to "mind her own business" and stay out of the World War.

* * *

Churchill laid at America's door the responsibility for the rise of Hitlerism, Fascism and Communism in Europe. By inference, he blamed America for causing the present war, for he asserted, says Griffin, that if the United States had remained out, Great Britain *would have made peace with Germany in the Spring of 1917.*

Had this occurred, he is quoted, "Germany would not have signed the *Versailles Treaty,* which has enthroned Naziism in Germany," the political revolutions of the post-war period would have been averted, and a million lives would have been saved.

Griffin says he ventured the opinion that America, having learned her lesson, would remain aloof from the next European war.

But Churchill, despite his foregoing sentiments, declared: "Well, the situation will be different when the next war starts in Europe. You may want to stay out of it, but *the long arm of world events will reach right around the American continent, the United States will be dragged in,* and you will find yourselves fighting shoulder to shoulder with us in defense of our common democratic institutions."

By "long arm of world events," Mr. Churchill obviously referred to the "necessity" of preserving the British Empire.

Mr. Griffin states that Churchill offered to write a signed article for the *New York Enquirer,* incorporating the opinions expressed in the conversation. He asked a fee of $500, which Griffin says was satisfactory to him, but Churchill stipulated that Griffin contract for nine additional articles at $500 each. This Griffin was unwilling to do, so the matter was dropped, he says.

The editor declares that reference was made to Mr. Churchill's statements in numerous articles, both in the American and the British press, between August, 1936 — when the discussion took place — and August, 1939. Mr. Churchill never denied the veracity of the articles nor did he protest their publication, according to Mr. Griffin.

"However," he continues, "in the latter part of August, 1939, when war was imminent and Mr. Churchill was doubtless eyeing the United States as a source of aid to Britain, the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* published a telephonic interview with him in which it was reported that Mr. Churchill denied he had ever met me or made any of the statements that I attributed to him.

"Subsequently, I filed suit in the New York Supreme Court against Mr. Churchill for damages in the sum of $1-million, based upon the statements attributed to him as printed by the Philadelphia newspaper. Mr. Churchill's lawyers filed an answer in which they denied, on behalf of the British statesman, that he had ever told the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* that we had not had the conference in London.

"The *Bulletin's* reporter, however, subsequently testified that his conversation had undoubtedly been with Mr. Churchill, and that the *Bulletin* had accurately printed Mr. Churchill's remarks to their reporter."

* * *

Nowhere in the entire record of the case, says Griffin, is there a sworn statement by Churchill in which he personally denies having had the conference with Griffin, or denies the statements attributed to him.

The editor intimates that this is not an oversight, since Churchill could have done so when filing the necessary papers in connection with changes in counsel.

His lawyers have parried and thrust, resorting to weird technicalities, but Winston Churchill himself has submitted no sworn repudiation of the interview on which the suit is based, Mr. Griffin asserts.

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Letters

(SOCIAL JUSTICE aims to make this page a free forum and readers' opinions are invited. Naturally the views expressed are not always those of this magazine. We cannot guarantee that contributions sent to SOCIAL JUSTICE can be returned to the writers. Letters not signed with the writer's name and address cannot be considered, although the name will not necessarily be used. We reserve the right to publish all letters received unless contrary instruction is specifically given.)

We Demand Peace

TO THE EDITOR:

America stands at the brink of war and disaster. Deliberately put there by international meddlers, British imperialistic propagandists and American war-mongers.

What are you going to do about it?

This "brave brigade" never goes to the front lines to do actual battle. They are the ones who trick and urge and force defenseless unsuspecting youths to take the brunt of war. They put the false glory in war and hide the hideous suffering that goes with it.

Go to any war veterans' hospital and ask the heroes there about glory. Some can't even hear, see or talk. Ask those who lost a loved one in the last World War if they found glory. Their answers will be: *"We want peace!"*

We have the best leader that God can give. He led us to many victories, but when the final test came, we let him down!

We deserted Father Coughlin when he was fighting for us.

Let all who are faithful to the cause of Social Justice cast aside their puny pin point weapons of half-truths and half-heartedness. Arm yourselves wholeheartedly with the mighty thunder of truth!

Even words can win the battle for peace, but they must be *spoken and written night and day* in ever increasing volume until they drown out the war cries of one little noisy *clique*.

We want peace. We know the causes of war. A "British war dog" smells no sweeter than a "German war dog" or an Italian, Russian, Jewish or an American war dog. They are mostly all over-aged and mangy curs who jump at the pop of champagne bottles.

May we suggest to you who read this great American paper called SOCIAL JUSTICE that the way to help our great leader now is by way of getting more subscribers.

For God, and country, and peace with social justice!

— Worried War Veteran.

Bronx, New York

A Word for 'the Help'

TO THE EDITOR:

As an advocate of Christian social justice, will you please consider the status — or lack of status — of domestic help? I noted on page 6 of March 24 issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE the statement that "in the Detroit area, it is almost impossible to hire domestic help, even at $15 a week, because this 'fool's gold' is more tempting,' that is, six or seven dollars a day in factories.

Now to whom is $15 a week and board an exorbitant wage? Only to the servant girl whose wages more often range between $3 and $10 a week. Is there anything to wonder at in a servant girl exchanging a 12 to 15 hour-day of cooking, cleaning, caring for children and the latest requisite is that of chauffeuse, one or two evenings free a week, Thursday afternoons and an occasional Sunday free, at a dollar a day and board (a good average wage) for an 8 hour a day factory job or $6 or $7 and all evenings, Saturdays and Sundays free? Yes, and double pay for overtime!

She could board luxuriously on the $30 a week difference.

What class of laborer is it who has to go without necessary dental and medical care, who has no retirement pension or "social security card," whose wages seldom admit of anything but the cheapest necessities of life?

Housework well done is not unskilled labor. It takes as much skill as "arc-welding, steel drilling, metal turning," etc.

Domestic servants, whose number is legion, could well afford to organize for their own social security. Is not unorganized labor always exploited?

It seems to me the place of a married woman, whose husband is a wage-earner, *is in her own home doing her own work* (if she is able to work in a factory or office, at least) and training her children to assume a just proportion of home work and responsibilities.

I have known educated girls to do housework because married women had taken their places in the school-rooms and business offices.

Could not Christian social justice include in its program a fair standard of living for domestic help and old age security at least approaching that given to girls in factories?

In closing, I will add I am not a domestic servant and I am only pleading for the type of domestic help who is honest, capable and trustworthy.

Mt. Morris, Mich. **— G.F.**

Words Coming True

TO THE EDITOR:

You have many times enlightened the public on how they have been "sold down the river" by certain Congressmen and Senators, when vital legislation came before them for the betterment of our people and country; only to be defeated by the power of the English-Israelite bankers and their cohorts.

In publishing the poll on the *Lend-Lease Bill,* of how the Congress and Senate voted and those who are controlled by the international bankers when these Congressmen and Senators come up for re-election, there will be no side-stepping, for their constituents will be able to tell them how they supported the "usurers" instead of the people.

Do not allow these Communists to interfere with your weekly. There are millions of true American citizens behind you.

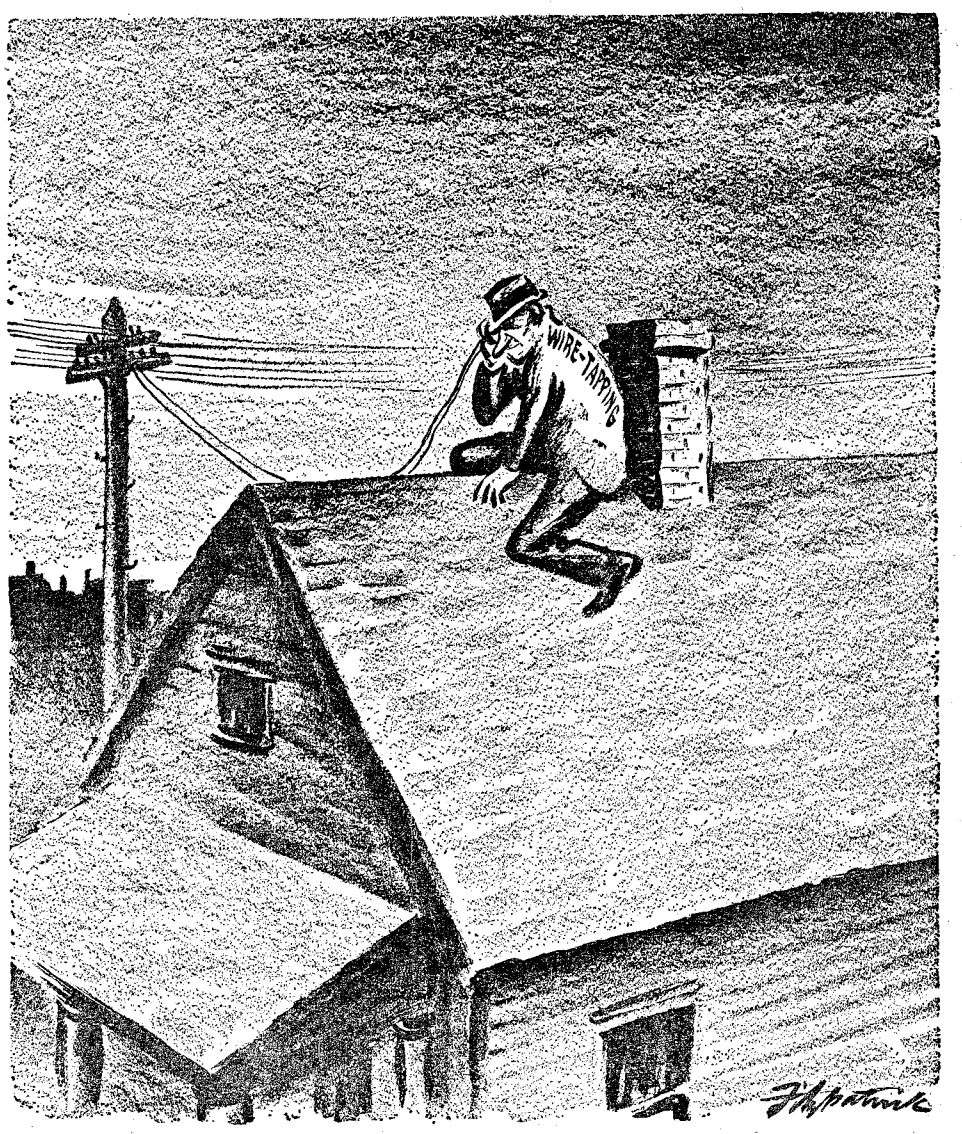
If it was not for the American people in New York City and state, the Communists would have had this country before now!

Tell your subscribers to keep this issue in a safe, handy place, so they can have it for reference.

May you keep up the good work for God and country. Father Coughlin's words that he gave out eight years ago are coming true.

Philadelphia, Pa. **— W.F.F.**

In the Name of Four Freedoms!



—Cartoonist Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Reform Money Now

TO THE EDITOR:

The blue and orange stamp system to expedite the flow of food to the needy, serves as a vivid proof that our monetary system is sorely in need of immediate correction.

Those who control our money can supply huge sums to make and feed the instruments of war, but in times of peace, they who worship the "golden calf" rant and rave about "bankruptcy" when they are asked to give so that the hungry may be fed.

Remember what a time President Roosevelt had with the "economic Royalists" when he asked for relief money? Why, they even "made" him veto the *Bonus Bill!*

This is without question a serious indictment against the private manipulators of the national and international monetary systems. But *there is one more outstanding.*

It is this: They have failed to do a single noteworthy thing to aid those valiant people who are humanely endeavoring to eradicate war, while on the other hand, they give of themselves and their gold unstintingly to further the causes of war. They spend millions to hire the most prejudiced propagandists to promote and glorify war. They spend billions to prosecute war, "Man's most uncivilized inhumanity to man."

This present war is being fought mainly because the ebb and flow of commerce is dependent upon and subject to the will of those who control the "gold market." They say, no gold, no goods.

It is a silly, vicious system under which men, women and children are dying the world over because the society of nations cannot or will not solve this, the world's greatest and most evil weakness.

Private control of money must be stopped. Why wait until after the war to change the laws?

Let us demand they be changed *now*. After, will be too late for then we will be too busy getting ready for the next war.

"They" will plan it that way, just as "they" planned this war and all those before it. We must break the "golden rule" of those who "kneel" before the golden calf. We must do it now or forever remain impotent. For their power will grow while ours will wane

Everyone knows that money controls the flow of goods. They know, too, that goods of all kinds are laying in super-abundance all over the world, but because we lack a sensible money system, those goods lay rotting on the docks and in the fields.

When will we Americans heed the constructive advice of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, pertaining to money? He warned us of the evil it breeds, while men have private control of it. Money thus controlled is the root of all major evils. It is the cardinal cause of war.

In Congress there are several money reform bills, sponsored by Congressmen Hunter, Hill and Voorhis. They await action. It is up to "we the people" to demand that they be passed speedily.

New York, N. Y. **— C.H.**

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Letters

Afraid of the Truth!

TO THE EDITOR:

For the second time in a generation we are about to fight a war on foreign soil. It is insanity!

So they tell us it is a war to "save Christianity, democracy, freedom."

Who tells us so? None but the internationalists, the "invisible government," through their puppet leaders and politicians, through the medium of a controlled screen, press and radio.

The truth they will not, dare not tell. For the whip of gold and power must be preserved with which to lash the nations.

Aye, the hidden hand of these internationalists control the strings to which millions of "marionettes" have danced the dance of death during recent and present years. Because of them their leaders have dared to defy the people. The "invisible Frankensteins" cleverly, knowingly create the monsters known as dictators, wish innocent blood to attempt to destroy them.

Let us ponder for a moment as to what has happened to Christianity, democracy, freedom since the days of the last World War.

—M.J.K.

College Point, N. Y.

Irish Are Fortified

TO THE EDITOR:

Thanks for the article under caption *"De Valera and Aids Tell of Struggle of Irish.*

No wonder neutral Ireland found it expedient to censor communication between friends, and even family membership here and in Ireland!

Coincidently, I have looked in vain for published results of Wendell Willkie's famous visit to De Valera. Contrary to the opinion of some shallow thinkers, he did not return home with an aching heart, but with a well-conceived plan for rounding up a group of irresponsible creatures, irrespective of characteristic background so long as they have Irish names, to petition De Valera to yield the use of Irish ports for war—including the more dastardly object of deceiving the Irish to believe they would be deserted by their American friends if they did not yield.

I don't think the game will succeed!

The Irish are too well fortified with experience in analyzing misleadership. Not even the lure of Kentucky gold can bolster British bribery to complete the trick.

It would be interesting to know names and location of the 129 so-called Irish who cabled De Valera to open Irish ports to the ages-old enemy of Irish culture and Christianity.

Oh, ye shades of Tone, Emmitt, Perse, Clark and McSwiney! What answer would ye give the 129 warmongers' satellites?

—W.D.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Answers Fr. MacMahon

TO THE EDITOR:

The Rev. J. MacMahon of Notre Dame states that "with many Irish-American scholars," he advocates all-aid to Britain which, he claims, is fighting for Christianity and civilization. His letter appeared in the *Chicago Tribune* the day after St. Patrick's Day.

St. Patrick is credited with driving the snakes out of Ireland. The only evidence a scholar can find of snakes in Ireland dates back to the invasion of that country by lying and deceit in 1172. Ever since, the presence of these "snakes" has polluted the soil and the atmosphere of Ireland. They have tried to stifle Christianity in Ireland. They have squeezed everything but the soul out of Ireland; they have stolen the birthright of every man and woman born in Ireland. Irish lives have been warped; the wrong done to them is unutterable.

We of the Irish race suffer insult, calumny and defamation from our extremely efficient British propaganda.

England controls the finance in Ireland; controls the press in Ireland; and controls the system of education in Ireland. The King of England is King of Ireland. The Irish had to accept him or an "immediate and terrible war" (Lloyd George).

Ireland is not "neutral." She has one enemy and she is crying out to the world for aid to banish British snakes from her soil.

When all your rights become an accumulated wrong; when men must beg with bated breath for leave to subsist in their own land, to think their own thoughts, to sing their own songs, to garner the fruits of their own labors, and even while they beg to see those things inexorably torn from them—then surely it is a braver, a saner and a truer thing to be a "rebel" in act and in deed against such circumstances as this than tamely to follow the humanitarians for the four freedoms within the greedy maws of the British Empire.

—Dr. T.E.H.

Chicago, Ill.

'Acres of Diamonds'

TO THE EDITOR:

In the early days of my youth I had the opportunity to hear the late Russell H. Conwell of Philadelphia deliver his celebrated lecture, *"Acres of Diamonds."*

As best I remember, the noted speaker and educator told of how success is often where we least expect to find it, and that our fortune is frequently in our own backyard.

Russell Conwell started life as a penniless boy on a rocky New England farm. In his life, as in his lecture, he stressed the will to do. Young men can profit by his guidance.

There was no New Deal in his day. Young men attended college, farmers enjoyed some measure, at least, of prosperity, and the great majority of people did something more than "just get by."

New Deal legislators might do well to read Russell Conwell's lecture *"Acres of Diamonds."*

—J.B.L.

Auburn, Ky.

This Letter Voices the Opinion of an American

TO THE EDITOR:

Calling in person to present a letter which I had written in answer to one by Robert E. Sherwood and published in the *Herald-Tribune,* I was told by their "Letter Editor," to whom I was directed by the Managing Editor that the *Herald-Tribune* would publish my letter, expressing my sincere personal views, only if I would omit certain parts of it.

For example, I was specifically told that I could not express my opinion concerning the plan for *Union Now,* that I considered it nothing short of "infamous."

In short—while Mr. Sherwood might freely smear the patriotic *America First Committee, I* an American citizen, could not express my heartfelt convictions on the greatest issue of the day.

My letter was as follows:

"I feel that if I do not answer Robert E. Sherwood's article ('Names of Donors to America First') in this morning's *Herald-Tribune,* I would be a traitor to my country and my God.

"In passing, allow me to state that I consider that *Union Now* suggestion nothing short of infamous.

"I am one of the first endorsers of *America First Committee* and I am anxious that the fact be known, for I am very proud of it.

"I want to state first of all that I am a 100 per cent American, and that I have only English blood in my veins. My ancestors on both sides were English, among the founders of Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Georgia. William Belcher, later General Belcher, one of my ancestors on my mother's side, came over with Oglethorpe, not as a 'debtor' but as an English nobleman. He was on the 'Committee of Safety from Georgia' and his remains now rest in the cemetery of Christ Church in Savannah.

"During the war, General Belcher's son (also a soldier of the American Revolution) had information that the Tories wanted, and because he would not divulge it *they took hot irons and seared his ears.* He never told, and he went to his grave with these marks. I am a direct descendent of General Belcher, and for thirty years I was an active member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, being a 'Founder Regent' and Regent for six years on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. (My national number is 34-559.)

"My ancestor on my father's side was Samuel Hemphill, a Covenanter from Norfolk, England. He fled from Norfolk to the northern part of Scotland being persecuted on account of his religious convictions. His son was the first of the family to come to America, settling in Pennsylvania, and *his* son went South and was one of the founders of South Carolina. My statements regarding the English origin of these ancestors can be verified in *'Burke's Landed Gentry.'*

"My own father, William Arnold Hemphill, founder and owner of the *Atlanta Constitution* and one time mayor of Atlanta, was called the 'Gunner of Gettysburg,' firing the cannon that opened the Battle of Gettysburg. He was left for dead on the battlefield, later was picked up and sent to a prison in Elizabeth, New Jersey. I had a father, grandfather and three uncles in the War between the States. They were fully convinced of the righteousness of their cause and were willing to give up their lives—like true patriots—in defense of those convictions.

"My mother's first husband was killed in the Battle of the Crater, at Petersburg, Va., commanding the Third Georgia Regiment. He and all the others I have mentioned fought for the Confederacy. I am 'Honorary State President for Life' of the Georgia Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, having been a member for 46 years.

"As a child and a young woman, all I heard was war, war, war, and like Sherman, I say, 'War is hell!'

"I believe in being prepared to the utmost with defenses for America, in being ready to fight for and save America on our own soil. There is not a signer of the *Lend-Lease Bill* half as true an American as I am.

"I love my country with a deep and reverent love. I never let the American flag pass but I strike my breast in reverence for it. I have a son 26 and a grandson 21. If they are sent over to fight England's war I shall regard all the signers of that traitorous (in my opinion) *Lend-Lease Bill* murderers!

"I got out of a sick bed in Salisbury, Md., having been in a hospital, and rode 30 miles to my voting precinct in Ocean City, Md., to vote for President Roosevelt as he has promised so solemnly to keep our boys out of war. This is no war of ours. England does not love us.

"When I was a young girl and was in England, I was told that Americans were all 'common Yankees.'

"If Great Britain is an honorable nation, why did she not return the money that was loaned her in the last war? No, the Britishers said we were 'Shylocks'—and Winston Churchill said at that time, also, that we should not have entered the war and that we should have kept out—that we only prolonged it and that it was no business of ours!

"Let England and Germany fight this war to a finish and then, perhaps the world will have peace."

How much of the *New York Herald-Tribune* do Britishers own? I wonder!

—Mrs. L.D.T.Q.

New York City

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Comment

Bishops' Relief Committee

THE Roman Catholic Hierarchy of the United States has set up a committee of Bishops to handle the distribution of funds collected in all Catholic churches for the starving people of Europe, for the Mexican seminary, and for other purposes.

The United Press correspondent, Ralph Heinzen, writing from Toulouse, France (March 27) said: "Unoccupied France's starvation deadline will be May 15, French officials believe . . . Of 17 departments in the hunger belt, nine have absolutely no stocks of wheat left, my investigation shows . . . The Germans are buying no more food in this region."

In this emergency, it appears to us that the feeding of the starving people of Europe is infinitely more important than any Mexican seminary and "other purposes."

The "monster" Germans are more humanitarian than are the "saintly" British, according to Admiral Darlan.

It is hoped that American Catholics will contribute generously to the Bishops' relief fund.

It is to be hoped that the Bishops' Relief Committee will make every sacrifice to get food — and plenty of it — to Europe.

Incidentally, we recollect that the Jews, impressed by Christ's miracle of feeding five thousand men with a few loaves and fishes, wanted to make Him king.

They were not interested in making Him king because of the principles He preached, be it noted.

It is ever so: He who feeds the hungry can be their king.

$132,000 for a Life!

IN AN interesting series of articles that recently appeared in the *New York Daily News*, it was shown that it costs Britain $132,000 to kill a civilian in Germany or other European countries.

The cost was arrived at by figuring out the budget of British air raids that took place from December 16 to December 22 last year.

In that week the British raided Berlin, Mannheim, various Italian cities and Basle, Switzerland. The Axis admitted 28 civilians killed. The British acknowledged they had lost 12 planes during the operations.

One hundred and seventy-five bombs were dropped and 2,380 flying hours consumed.

Bombs, at one dollar a pound, represented an expenditure of $350,000; ammunition, $34,000; gas and oil, $251,420; payroll of ground and flying crews, $150,000; crew replacements (each lost pilot, etc., equals an investment of some $25,000), $900,000; planes lost, $2,025,000.

The grand total came to $3,710,420, which divided by the number of civilians killed, represented $132,000 as the cost for each death.

War is certainly getting expensive.

Army Youth Hate Reds

AN ENLIGHTENING article recently appeared in *Boston Post* regarding the mental attitude of the youth of the nation who are now being regimented into training camps and Army cantonments throughout the land.

It is written by Lawrence R. Goldberg, who "served in the first World War, in the old 26th Yankee division," and was in "every bloody, major battle engaged in by Yankee troops of the American Expeditionary Force."

His article continues:

"I found that the majority of officers and men now in training believe they are going into action somewhere, shortly. I found no manifestation of fear among them. I found they love their country, have faith in their President, and have no complaints against serving their nation, come what may.

"Twenty-three years ago most soldiers accepted the declaration that 'We're fighting to make the world safe for democracy.' They didn't question the merits of that motto, or challenge the sincerity of its purpose or its sponsors. They believed it, pitched in as one, and fought with the hands.

"This new vast army, I found, is different.

"It intends to fight with its head and wants to be sure the fighting is going to be for an American cause.

* * *

"Their sympathies for the people of Great Britain, I found, have been aroused a good deal by the bombings of civilian populations, but they are not based upon any desire on their part to come to the aid of British peerage, power or pride.

"They're based upon a belief that Great Britain is actually America's first line of defense and that it will be cheaper in the long run, as far as the welfare of this country is concerned, to maintain the present barrier which the British Empire presents between a possible spread of a perennial conflagration on Europe's soil to American shores.

"As more than one soldier answering to an Irish name argued during these debates: 'I'll fight for my country, cost what it may, but it doesn't change my opinion of Great Britain's treatment of Ireland, the birthplace of my fathers, over a period of 600 years. No Harvard or Columbia president or professor can make me think different.

"'And if I thought for one minute that I'm in training to go into war just to save British peerage—and my feelings are towards the British peerage, not the British people as a whole — I'd check out right now.'

"I found that they also believe that the sudden switch to an all out war now in behalf of Great Britain is not because of any desire on the part of these educators to sustain international democracy and make America safe for democracy, but because America's actual participation in the present war will aid Stalin's plans—which they say is to strike for Communism when the great nations of the world fall exhausted from their own efforts to decimate one another."

* * *

B. C. Forbes writing in the *Denver Post* recently made the following corroborative observation:

"I am fortunate in having unusual opportunity to mingle with the youth of our land, from lads just entering their 'teens all along the line—high school, prep school, college and youthful workers.

"How does young America regard conscription? How does young America regard war?

"Bluntly, the majority make a sharp mental distinction.

"With few exceptions, the many youths with whom I have talked are quite reconciled to being drafted for national service.

"But they don't want to be sent across the ocean — either the Atlantic or the Pacific—to engage in war.

"Our young men love their native land. They covet no foreign possessions.

"They want to be permitted to live in peace, to carve out their own careers, not on bloody battlefronts of Europe or the Orient, but in the inspiring battlefronts of industry, business, finance, the professions, service.

"Doubtless if the United States should be sucked into the bestial maelstrom of war, the young men of today would give as good an account of themselves as did those of twenty-odd years ago. I cannot, however, but doubt that they would breast either the Atlantic or the Pacific exhilaratingly animated by a sacred crusading spirit, or that they would bless those held accountable for exiling them to alien battlefields."

Blockade Comment

THE recent cablegram from Fernant Maroni, New York Times correspondent at Vichy, France, quoted two weeks ago in these columns, has drawn considerable editorial comment.

"Great Britain cannot hope now to beat Germany by the blockade," Maroni wrote. "The British leaders themselves admit that the victory can only be through force of arms."

In the meantime, the correspondent observes, the blockade "is obliging all Europe to make every effort possible to become self-sufficient.

"All nations of Europe that have not entered the war are adopting the same policy. They cannot, after the war, abandon either these cultures nor their industry devoted to making substitutes for imports. Such countries and the United States cannot hope to see their exports of wheat return to pre-war levels.

"Industry, which nearly everywhere has devoted its machinery to armament manufacture, will undergo a crisis. It is to be wondered if, in order to reorganize the economy disrupted by the war and blockade, the countries hostile to managed economy will not be obliged to adopt it."

To which the *Dubuque Tribune* adds:

"This dispatch emphasizes what has been said in these columns that the course promoted by our interventionists does not get us anywhere in Europe. Rather, Europe is consolidating into an economic *bloc* of nations dependent mainly upon that *bloc's* resources. We will gain nothing by becoming a belligerent of a commercial domination that can no longer dominate the continent."

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Comment

B'nai B'rith—Afraid?

THE *B'nai B'rith Messenger,* speaking officially and editorially in its March 21st issue, indicates that Jewish propaganda has gone too far in the press and intimates that, as a result of this, repercussions easily can be felt by the Jews.

Said the editorial:

"*The Messenger* believes that some Jewish organizations are too aggressive in this regard. Our enemy has been very assiduous in spreading the propaganda that the press is Jewish-controlled. Every thinking person knows that this is out of whole cloth. Yet, unfortunately, large numbers of people accept the charge at face value; and exaggerated over-emphasis of Jewish affairs lends an appearance of verity to the accusation. Thus. even assuming that these flamboyant scare-head articles may increase attendance, there is no question that, in the long run, they do vastly more harm than good. It is the old story of penny-wise and pound-foolish."

* * *

In other words, *B'nai B'rith* wants Jewish publicists to pull in their horns.

The American press is free. But, as the Jewish *Messenger* says:

"Managing editors, when it does not interfere with their journalistic standards. do at times. publish items designed to gratify the vanity of valued patrons or for the furtherance of causes in which they or important (or persistent) customers are interested."

We note that a great deal of advertising is controlled by Jews.

We note that, while Jews do not own many newspapers, they succeed in getting their propaganda across through the avenue of advertisers.

It is good. also, to note that the editor of the *B'nai B'rith Messenger* is now campaigning for greater modesty and moderation in this and other respects.

Is it too late?

He Wasn't There

ONE Mr. Ernst Goerner writes SOCIAL JUSTICE to say he was not at the Union Now rally recently held in Milwaukee.

His letter states:

"In SOCIAL JUSTICE of March 24, 1941, you republished in full on page 18 under the headline "Traitor Rally" an article which has originally appeared in the *Milwaukee Journal* of March 11th, under the title "Hecklers Visit Peace Session."

"The reference in said article to the writer of this letter is contrary to the facts, and false and misrepresenting.

"Due to regrettable errors made by newspaper reporters, I have been widely publicized as having made statements and committed actions which are contrary to facts. This incident is more unfortunate as I had not even been present at the meeting where the supposed happenings were reported to have taken place

"The occasion was a 'Union Now' meeting held under auspices of the Federal Union, Inc., at the Pfister Hotel, March 10, 1941, in Milwaukee, Wis.

"I most emphatically resent the insinuations and misrepresentations *that put me in the same group with traitors against the United States.*

"The subversive elements who, under the pretense of defending America by giving 'all out aid' to our traditional enemy, Great Britain, want to deprive our country of its independence by a union with Great Britain."

Something Went Wrong?

CHARLIE CHAPLIN, according to Sheilah Graham's story from Hollywood, "was so sure he would win the Academy Award for the best male acting job of the year that he had prepared his rejection speech."

"Until shortly before the banquet," says an editorial in the *Chicago Daily News*, "Charlie was rehearsing the *beau geste* in which he modestly declined the Oscar and paid tribute to his supporting cast, and technical staff in epic utterance:

" 'How,' he was prepared to ask, 'can anyone decide which member of a picture is the person responsible for its success?'

"But Charlie never delivered his speech. He had no opportunity to make the supreme sacrifice. The Academy, alas, did not vote him the greatest actor of the year.

"That's life!" philosophises the *News*. "It is of such stuff that dreams, and Chaplin films, are made—the comic situation that wavers precariously with one foot on the brink of tragedy and the other on a banana peel, the laugh that masks a tear, the nonchalant gesture that betrays rather than conceals a heartbreak. One can almost see the little man with the peripatetic mustache and the floppy shoes stride across the silver screen. Hist! The villain! The big fellow with the beetling black eyebrows smirks an evil smirk unseen by our hero. Treacherously he leans forward and whispers into our hero's ear the vile canard:

" 'S-ssh! Don't tell a soul. I got it straight from headquarters. You're gonna get th' 'cademy award!'

"As though it were but yesterday we see the light of ecstasy flash into the little fellow's eyes. We can see him strut casually over to the mirror and re-enact the big scene from his opus that has brought him the kudos for which he has struggled for years. We can see him rehearse his acceptance speech. And then we see the birth of dubiety, the eternal question: 'Am I worthy?' We see the inner struggle, the battle between human vanity and the humble spirit of the truly great. And then decision—renunciation! The noble pose. The outthrust chin and the thrown-back shoulders, denoting determination to rise above the mundane.

" *'Tis a far, far better thing I do than I have ever done!'*

"The achievement for a moment of the sublime and then in accord with the Chaplin formula the quick denouement, the resounding swift kick in the seat of the pants; catastrophic disillusionment, complete frustration."

Rabbi Brickner

WITH WORDS that smacked of humanism and anti-Christianity, Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner recently denounced a plan, approved by Catholic and Protestant clergy, for the introduction of religious teaching in the public schools of East Cleveland, Ohio.

The proposal, similar to that already adopted in New York, Brooklyn and Youngstown, Ohio, allows public school students to receive one hour's instruction a week in their respective church schools. Attendance is not compulsory.

According to the *Cleveland Plain Dealer,* "Rabbi Brickner expressed the opinion that the introduction of religious teaching in the public schools would be detrimental to religion, democracy and national unity."

In his specious argument the Rabbi reveals himself as quite ignorant of the function and effect of religious training, took a back-handed slap at Catholic parochial schools, and inferred that "democracy" is a religion unto itself, beyond which there is nothing more vital to the spiritual welfare of man.

He charged, in effect, that instruction in religion breeds un-Americanism!

"The trouble is," the rabbi is quoted, "that the pupils of the public schools where religious teaching is in progress find the very ideal of Americanism negated. When they enter their school in the morning they enter as Americans. When some of them leave in the afternoon to their respective religious schools, they leave, not as Americans, but as Catholics, Jews, Methodists, Episcopalians or Unitarians."

Following this wholly unwarranted and false reasoning to its logical conclusion one must only concede that all religion should be abandoned in the cause of "Americanism," as defined by Rabbi Brickner.

Is the Ohio rabbi deliberately trying to undermine Christianity?

In his baseless allegation that religious teaching "negates the very ideal of Americanism," he discloses an utterly erroneous conception of Americanism and at the same time is himself negating the value of religion.

He purports to agree "with those who desire the integration of religion and life" but declares that public schools should not permit one hour's religious instruction each week.

His reason? This: "The Jewish point of view with regard to religion is like that of Jefferson; it is a personal affair, and we do not want sectarian differences emphasized in public schools. Further, we consider that the schools *are already teaching religious values in teaching democracy.*

"I don't agree that the public schools are godless. They teach reverence for the institutions of democracy and reverence for the great historical personalities, like Washington and Lincoln, who have contributed so much to democracy.

"They teach appreciation of the historical and racial backgrounds of the peoples which make up America and cultivate respect for differences. When you teach these things you are teaching religion. If these things are not religion, then religion is meaningless."

There you have it.

The philosophy of paganism, of humanism, of anti-Christianity. Democracy is our God! Democracy is the only "religion" we need for the salvation of our souls — if we have souls!

One hour each week given to God, to His works, to learning our mission on earth is un-American!

Rabbi Brickner ought to give himself up for Lent.

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

IS THIS OUR WAR?

WE ARE TOLD by executives high and low that this is our war.

We are told by journalists, radio orators and Town-Hallers that this is our war.

This is not *our* war.

If it were our war, we ought to fight it, not trying to get others to fight it for us.

If this were our war, we should be ashamed of our cowardice in keeping our men on this side of the Atlantic.

But this is not our war.

The purpose of the war-mongers is to build up a British-American world supremacy and to keep in perpetual disarmament four so-called "aggressor" nations — Germany, Japan, Russia and Italy.

Aggressor nations! The British have been the greatest aggressors — Africa, India and Ireland being memorable in the litany of the aggressed.

And, may we add, the latest British aggression is the capture of Washington and the Anglicizing of the American people!

* * *

What about the Russian, German, Italian or Japanese people?

If they have a drop of patriotism in their blood, they should cheerfully shed it to frustrate the British world-wide scheme of monopoly of economic and naval power.

It is assumed that by fighting this war, which is not our war — or by not fighting this war, which is our war — we Americans will emerge from the conflict rich, strong, capable of implanting democracy upon the shores of the seven seas.

Rich? Bankrupt by taxation.

Strong? Morally weakened by regimentation.

Capable of spreading democracy? The "democracy" of a totalitarianism unique to our own shores.

Today, we have something to give the belabored and belaboring nations.

We can give them our assurance of strict neutrality — and the war will cease within a fortnight!

Or, we can give them our assurance that we are in this war to the last man — if it is our war — and thereby shock the idealists and political panty-waists out of their stupor.

* * *

At the end of this war — in it or out of it — it is more probable that the United States will be faced by a *multitude* of grave domestic problems.

There will be a towering debt.

There will be a deficit economy.

There will be idle factories.

There will be animosities.

There will be an overturn of government — a government that failed.

There will be a defection from religion — a religion that was silent when there was an opportunity to speak.

The many grave tasks about to confront us at home, and the greater, and perhaps hopeless, undertakings we are expected to assume, will turn this nation isolationist, with the rest of the world blaming us for the continuation of a needless, destructive war — a war championed by internationalist groups for the salvation of a golden calf buried in Fort Knox, Kentucky.

And while the Neros at Washington plan an extension and consolidation of their gold empires, America is burning — burning in the furnace of industrial passion on a hundred fronts.

Twenty centuries ago the Jews shouted at the Crucified Christ: "He saved others, Himself He cannot save."

They might have reserved that comment for the pseudo-Messias of the twentieth century.

Read Col. Lindbergh's Warning to America — In This Edition

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